The Bombay Gazette.

605

No. 7,422.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Re. 1 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

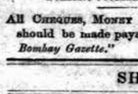
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,480 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Irvine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th January 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Jan. 1870	Leave Galle	Jan. 1870
„ Carwar	6	„ Negapatam	14
„ Mangalore	7	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Cannanore	8	„ Madras	17
„ Calicut	8	„ Coconada	19
„ Beypore	9	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Cochin	9	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin	10	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Colombo	11	„ False Point	22
		Arrive Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

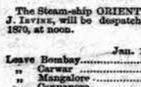
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th December, at noon.

Up.	Dec.	Down.	Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Bussorah	14
„ Kurrachee	31	„ Fao	16
„ Gwadur ...Jan. 1870	4	„ Bushire	16
„ Muscat	6	„ Linga	18
„ Bunder Abbas	6	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Linga	7	„ Muscat	22
„ Bushire	10	„ Guadur	24
„ Fao	11	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	12	Arrives Bombay	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

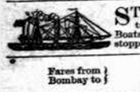
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undermentioned Ports every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Mangalore, Jeytapoor, Malwan, Chagoria, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. Dixon, Apollo Bunder.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Corun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

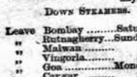
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Cotapia	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

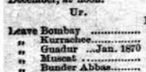
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 20th December. 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—M. RICHARD FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay about the 21st January, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

PLEASURE SAILING during the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.—The Steamers OORUN and NAGOTNA LEAVE Carnac Bunder DAILY for REWUS and DHURRUMTUR, at 8-0 A.M.

OORUN and OOLWA, at 8-30 A.M.

Both Steamers arriving in Bombay at about 4 P.M. Return Tickets will be issued during the Holidays for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869. J. A. SHEPHERD.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF MADRAS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murray without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Master, from Liverpool are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside the ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship Sir Walter Scott.

Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDAVEE, calling at Deeve, Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 27th December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALT RATES FROM TANNA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after SATURDAY, the 1st January next, the rates for SALT from Tanna to the various Stations on the Railway will be altered. Particulars can be obtained of the Station Master at Tanna, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th December 1869.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those PREMISES, standing on Freehold Land, of 989 square yards, known as AVALON HOUSE, situate at the corner of Apollo and Marine Streets. For particulars apply to

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Solicitor, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, and PORCELAIN WARES, an ENGLISH BUILT FOUR-SEATED SOCIABLE with GLASS SHUTTERS, with a SERVICEABLE GREY ARAB HORSE and HARNESS COMPLETE, at No. 127 Malabar Hill.—On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. are instructed to SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his above residence, the valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of W. McIntyre, Esq.; the same comprising rich glass ware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated, hotwater dishes, dish covers, cruet and egg frames, spoons and forks, tea pitcher, &c., and table cutlery, the handsome blackwood furniture, consisting of round, pier, card, dining, washing and dressing tables, rocking drawing and dining room chairs, conversation couches, ottoman, chiffonier, hat-rack stand, wardrobe, Kidderminster cloth pieces, camp cots, large English brass four-posts bedstead, 1, 2, and 3 lights plated hanging argand lamps, mahogany dining chairs and dining glasses, pictures, English carpet, copper cooking utensils, dispense articles, and sundries.

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

A second-hand English-built four-seated sociable with glass shutters in good order, with a serviceable grey Arab horse and harness complete.

No Catalogues; and the property will be on view from tomorrow morning.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th December 1869.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS; MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS. IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S FRUIT MARKET, GRAND ENTRANCE, JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER, ESPLANADE.

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY & ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARES of GREAT VARIETY.

NEW AND EXCELLENT SUPPLY ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea sets of various Patterns and Colours; Sets of Cut and Plain Glassware of assorted Patterns; Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, from 1 to 8 Lights, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and other Lamps of every description; best Electro-plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Sets of Dish Covers, Spoons and Forks of various Patterns in Mahogany Cases; Water Goblets of sizes; Tea and Coffee Sets; Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Stands, with Cut Bottles; Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Pillows, Pistons, &c., &c., &c.; Sets of Table Cutlery by Mappin and Rogers, Best Mahogany Toilet Glasses of sizes, assorted Musical Boxes; German and Anglo Horse Harness; Bird and Parrots' Cages; Railway Wrappers; Velvet, Brussels, and Hemp Carpets; Table Covers, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford's Fruit Market.

PERFUMERY, SCENT, &c.

Improved Seidlitz Powders, Violet Powder Puff, Scented assorted Hair Oil, superior Golden Oil, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Oddiver Oil, Brandy Bitters, Orange Bitters, superior Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Pomatum, Cockle's Pills, Holloway's Pills, Holloway's Ointment, Improved Milk of Roses for the Skin, superior Cold Cream, superior old Brown and White Windsor Soap and assorted Bar Soaps, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Ginger, superior Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Pain Killer, Epsom Salts, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablet, Bon-Bons for children.

All Scents in great variety and of superior quality.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford's Fruit Market.

OILMAN-STORE MART.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England a fresh and large quantity of OILMAN-STORE and PRESERVED PROVISIONS; the particulars are as follows:—

SOUP.—Hare, Oxtail, Mock Turtle, Hotch Potch, &c., &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Containing every variety, Europe as well as Country.

FISH.—Salmon, Mackarel, Oysters, Lobsters, Fresh, Kippered, and Red Herrings, Sardines, Harengs à la Sardine, &c. &c.

POTTED MEATS.—All sorts, such as Anchovy, Beef, Herring, Tongue, Salmon, Lobsters, Game, and in excellent condition.

PICKLES.—All sorts, such as Oriental, West India, Imperial, Hot Mixed, Onion, Piccalilly, Walnuts, &c., &c.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Brunswick, Truffles, German, Lyons, &c. &c.

VEGETABLES.—Green Peas, French, English, and German, Asparagus, Stewed and Preserved Mushrooms, &c., &c.

BISCUITS.—Fancy Machine, Cream, Albert, Victoria, Mixed, Ginger Nut, Captain, Cracknel, Picnic, and several other varieties and qualities.

PRESERVED JELLY,—In Bottles for Table use—Orange, Lemon, Punch, Noyeau, Vanilla, Calves' foot and Sheep-foot Jelly.

SYRUPS for ICES, &c.—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Pine Fruits, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, &c., &c.

SAUCES—Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Currant, Olives, Capers, of every variety.

CHINA PRESERVES.—Ginger, Chow Chow, Cumcut, Pears, &c.

ESSENCES.—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Celery, Ratafia, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Sage.

CHEESE, FRENCH BUTTER, BACON—Fresh, of choicest quality.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.—Crystallized Fruits, Muscatel Raisins, Normandy, Pippins, Orange, Lemon, and Mixed Peel, Plum Pudding Cosaques, or Cracker Bon-Bons, Finest Isinglass, French Truffles, Table Salt, Carraway Seed, Honey in bottle, French Plum Candles, Sardine Knives, Dried Herbs, French Paté de Foie Gras, Truffles, Dried Ox Tongues, Chocolate and Cocoa Milk, &c., &c., &c.

DIETS FOR INVALIDS.—Epps's Cocoa, Chocolate, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Barley, Cornflour, &c., &c.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, SCOTCH OATMEAL, CONFECTIONERY, LOAF SUGAR, SCENTS, &c., of every variety, extremely reasonable and pleasant.

TEA, COFFEE and SUGAR, in great variety.

N.B.—All up-country orders executed promptly, with strictest care and attention and at moderate rates.

KHAN MAHOMED P.
Arthur Crawford's Fruit Market.

GRAND ENTRANCE—JUST AT THE BASE OF THE CLOCK TOWER.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL and DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Mr. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in announcing to the Public of Bombay, that on

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 27 & 28,

Will be produced a

GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

WITH

MECHANICAL, PYROTECHNIC, and SCENIC EFFECTS,

NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED IN BOMBAY,

And he trusts that, owing to the immense outlay necessary for its production, it will meet with the generous patronage of his Friends and the Public in general.

The Performance will commence with the popular Comedy, in one Act, entitled,

DELICATE GROUND;

OR, PARIS IN 1796.

Citizen Sangfroid	Mr H Richardson
Alphonse de Grandier	Mr E D Haygarth
Pauline	Mrs Richardson

After which,

A GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

Adapted from the favourite Nursery Tale, by the Countess D'Alnois, entitled,

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS;

OR,

HARLEQUIN KING LACHRYMOSO.

WITH

GORGEOUS NEW SCENERY BY Mr. FREEMAN.

EXTENSIVE MECHANICAL EFFECTS BY Mr. O. DEERING.

ELABORATE PROPERTIES AND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY BY Mr. HAYGARTH.

COSTUMES DESIGNED AND PRODUCED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF Mrs RICHARDSON.

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC COMPOSED AND ARRANGED EXPRESSLY BY SIGNOR ZELMAN.

AND THE WHOLE PRODUCED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mr H RICHARDSON.

Scene I.—PALACE OF KING LACHRYMOSO.

King Lachrymoso (Author of Rejected Addresses to the Fair One with the Golden Locks)	Mr H Richardson
Count Plenipo (Minister of State and Ambassador very extraordinary from King Lachrymoso to the Fair One with the Golden Locks)	Mr W South
Viscount Veryosso (Grand Chamberlain)	Mr W Burton
Graceful (the King's Minstrel and Favourite)	Mrs H Richardson

Scene II.—THE MEADOWS.

A Carp (an odd fish completely out of water)	Miss Lee
A Crow (an old Acquaintance, Resident of Bombay)	Mr Rook
An Owl (an illustrious Foreigner, a Regular Screamer, an Owld Bird)	Mr Screecher

Scene III.—COURT OF QUEEN LUCIDORA.

Queen Lucidora (surnamed the "Fair One with the Golden Locks")	Miss Waddy Deering
Mantelina ("Mistress of the Robes")	Miss Grace Cooke
Papillotina ("First Lady's Maid in Waiting")	Miss Fanny Wiseman

Scene IV.—A RUM-ANTIC-GLEN.

Galifron, a Gig-Antic Giant (standing nearly 12 feet in his shoes)	Mr X-Tensive

Scene V.—THE KING'S PALACE (as before).

Scene VI.—CORRIDOR IN THE KING'S PALACE.

Mollymopsa (Bed-Chamber Woman and House-Maid of Honor in His Majesty's Service)	Mr Freeman

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE!

Fairy Queen	Miss Chapman

Scene VII.—BRILLIANT GROVE OF THE GOLDEN FERNS!!!

HARLEQUIN	Mr O Deering
COLUMBINE	Miss Fanny Wiseman
CLOWN	Mr E D Haygarth
PANTALOON	Mr F H Pollock

Scene VIII.—HAIRDRESSER'S AND DOCTOR'S SHOP.

DANCE, "Irish Jig"..... { Mr Deering and Miss F. Wiseman.

Boy Wanted—Clown a great character—Discovery of the Pole—Easy shaving—Enchanted towels—"Never do things by halves"—Where's my Whisker?—Two bald out of hundreds—Not a hair enough to breathe—The talking fish—Singing oyster (not a Native, but plenty of beard)—And put a calf's head on those recreant limbs—Where's the Police?—Arrival of the "Galatea" and the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Limbs of the law—Oh! how bad I am!—My poor tooth—Oh, Gabriel!—What have you got on your hat!—He's stole my baby!—My che-ild—my che-ild—it's gone to Baby-lon!

Scene IX.—PRIVATE APARTMENTS and QUIET LODGINGS.

DANCE, "Sailor's Hornpipe"..... { Mr Deering and Miss F. Wiseman.

Comfortable home—A nice bed—Clown two sheets in the wind—A game at poker—Cards too hot to hold—Exciting play—A regular trump—Well-aired bed—A good tuck-in—And the candle a good blow-out—Go to bed—The haunted chamber—Furniture and polka without the ghost of a partner.

Scene X.

DANCE, "Highland Fling"..... { Mr Deering and Miss Fanny Wiseman.

Photography extraordinary—"Take your picture, Mum?"—Let's go a-fishing—with a hook—Oh! my eye—Let's have a dance—"Crucovienne" (Clown and Pantaloon)—Fall in vegetables—A great turn-up of Hooper's Jokes (Artichokes)—D'ye see?—Oh, my! where's Patchy?—Aint it getting Misty?

Scene XI.—THE ABODE OF OBLIVION,

LEADING TO

Scene XII.—THE DAZZLING CAVES OF THE GOLDEN WATERS AND REALMS OF REFULGENT STARS!

GOOD NIGHT!

AND

HAPPY DREAMS!!

ADIEU! ADIEU!! REMEMBER ME!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 4
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commence at 8-45 o'clock.

Stage Manager	Mr H Richardson
Acting Manager and Treasurer	Mr W Burton
Musical Director	Signor Zelman

THE NEXT PERFORMANCE

Will take place

On TUESDAY, 28th DECEMBER,

When the

PANTOMIME

Will be again produced.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL, the distinguished ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST and ELECTRICIAN, has just returned from ENGLAND. Will shortly appear.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard on MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1870, H. M.'s Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale:—The Vessel will be put up by Auction at an upset price of Rupees (37,000) twenty-seven thousand, and the sale will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a Deposit of (10) ten per cent is to be immediately paid at the time of sale; and good security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts;

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1.—Chateau Latour or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Lauzan, Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Lagville, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 0
St. Julien, Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule,	„ 13 8	„ 8 0
Sauterne, Red capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	
Charlis, ditto	„ 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnum, Finest Dry.....Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Day Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Mosselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Moselle. Moselle, Silver foil,	„ 32	„ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Bellersheim	„ 23	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ 17 0
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 29	„ 14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23	„ 12 8

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Grebe seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Massala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36	0
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity.	„ 30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24	8 14
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18	0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think is right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Black capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„ 22
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica; 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTOR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

(From Toulmin's Weekly Circular, Dec. 21.)

Grand preparations are in progress for the worthy reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is expected here to-morrow, consequently the past week has been a kind or half holiday. The ensuing week is to be an entire holiday in honor of the youthful Duke.

Exchange on London.—Cannot be quoted lower, although the tendency has been downward during the week. Quotations remain as given last Mail.

Bank Bills ..... 1s. 1d 13/16d.
1st Class Credits ..... 1s. 1d 13/16d to 1d
Documents Bills ..... 2s. 0d. to 2

Freights.—To G eat Britain have declined 2s. 6d
to the arrival of a number of ships, and if th
solely on the demand for tonnage homewards
would be warranted; an improved dema
wise prevents this for the present. It
that all the staples, Rice alone excep
supply un-il the new crops come
The unfixed tonnage in Port
8 to 19,000 tons.

[illegible]
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... B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from
...rpoint, on duty, from England.
...D. 1st Foot, on duty, from England.
..., 1st B. 2nd Foot, on duty, from England.
...sistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
... Ensign, 107th Regiment, to join, from England.
...ith, Ensign, 86th Regiment, to join, from England.
Westmacott, Ensign, 77th Regiment, to join, from England.
Ferris, Ensign, 104th Regiment, to join, from England.
Macpherson, Ensign, 104th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Cundy, Assistant Surgeon, 109th Regiment, to join, from England.
Nicholson, Lieutenant, 16th B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Seitz, Lieutenant, 23rd B. Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Russell, Lieutenant, 20th B. Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Maycock, Ensign, 107th Regiment, to join, from England.
Foote, Lieutenant, 18th B. Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
O'Donoghue, Lieutenant Colonel, 76th Regiment, on duty, from England.
May, Ensign, 76th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Jones, Veterinary Surgeon, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, from England.
Mackenzie, Ensign, 109th Light Infantry, to join, from England.
Deane, Ensign, 106th Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
Leith, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Currie, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Robertson, Captain, 106th Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
Jenner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Macpherson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-24th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Long-ale, Lieutenant, 109th Light Infantry, on duty, from England.
Hawkins, Ensign, 106th Light Infantry on duty, from England.
Winslow, Captain, 2-21st Fu-iliers, on duty, from England.
Vigors, Major, 2nd B. 19th Regiment, on duty from England.
Campbell, Captain, 79th Foot, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—December 26.

Hatch, Colonel, Gun Carriage Department, on leave, to Kirkee
Russell, Lieutenant, 20th B. Royal Artillery, to join, to Cannanore.
Foote, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kurrachee.
Fraser, Surgeon, 103rd Foot, to join, to Delhi.
Porter, Ensign, 28th Regiment, to join, to Peshawur.
Barrow, Ensign, 104th Regiment, to join to Meerut.
Chamier, Lieutenant, 1-17th Regiment, to join to Kolapore.
Westmacott, Ensign, 77th Regiment, to join, to Agra.
Bu-on, Ensign, 86th Regiment, to join, to Deolalee.
Creagh, Captain, 1st Royal, to join, to Cannanore.
Justice, Ensign, 2nd B. 21st Fusiliers, to join, to Rangoon.
Rohilly, Assistant-Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Madras.
Brown, Assistant-Surgeon, on duty, to Madras.
Best, Ensign, 104th Regiment, to join, to Peshawur.
Deane, Ensign, 106th Light Infantry, on duty, to Umballa.
Leith, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to Umballa.
Currie, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on duty, to Kamptee.
Robertson, Captain, 106th Light Infantry, on duty, to Umballa.
Loundale, Lieutenant, 106th Light Infantry, on duty, to Meerut.
Hawkins, Ensign, 105th Light Infantry, on duty, to Meerut.
Jenner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Winslow, Captain, 2-21st Fusiliers, on duty, to Rangoon.
Vigors, Major, 2nd B. 19th Regiment, to join, to Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 22.)

Mr H. A. Cockerell to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Smith, or until further orders.

Mr. J. White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, recently returned from leave, is posted to Sarun. Mr. White's appointment to Beerbhoom is cancelled.

Surgeon S. C. Amesbury, M. D., F. R. C. S., to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. J. C. Collins, or until further orders.

Mr. Gregor Grant, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Durring, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and posted to Deoghar.

Mr. R. E. Grey, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Deoghar, is transferred to Durrung.

Mr. L. R Tottenham, of the Civil Service, is allowed furlough for a period of twenty-one months.

Mr. E J. Barton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, for two months, from 27th instant, or any other date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The leave granted to Mr. G. P. Porter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore, under orders of the 13th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has cancelled the appointment of Mr P. L. Dickens, as Registrar of Parsee Marriages, under Act XV. of 1865 within the local limits of the ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and has re-appointed Mr. H Beverley to that office.

Mr. F. Tucker to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. J. Elliot, or until further orders.

Dr. R. A. Barker to be Civil Medical Officer of Serampore.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinage, ore, is allow d subsidiary leave from the 31st instant for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Major G. J. Reade, District Superintendent of Police, Tirhoot, for three months, from the 15th proximo.

Lieutenant Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 5 at Class, First Grade, is appointed Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, of which he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 24th December 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N W Provinces*, Dec. 22.)

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following officiating appointments in the Police of these Provinces, with effect from the 24th August last, the date on which Captain Stanley Clarke assumed charge of the Government Railway Police :—

Captain James William O'Dowda, District Superintendent of the 4th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant R. J. Young, District Superintendent of the 5th Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

Mr. Hoathcote Smith, Assistant District Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

The following appointment is sanctioned with effect from the 1st September last, the date on which Captain Waddington left Azimgarh for England :—

Mr. W. Clifford, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, at Humeerpore.

Two years' furlough, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. James Kennedy, Assistant Settlement Officer of Furruckabad, with effect from the 24th May last.

Mr. William Young, B. A., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Bedumbuhur, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Gorruckpoor, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Richard Henry Clifford, or until further orders.

Mr. Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bijnour, is transferred in the same capacity to Allahabad.

Mr Thomas Grey Hanson, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Shahjehanpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Bijnour.

Mr. William Thomas Church, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Allahabad, is transferred in the same capacity to Shahjehanpore.

Furlough to Europe for one year, with effect from the 24th proximo, together with fourteen days' extraordinary leave is granted to the Reverend Charles William Cahusac, M. A., Chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra.

Leave of absence for one month, preparatory to leave on medical certificate to Europe, is granted to Mr D. Noyes, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpeepla (State) Railway, Agra District, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa, Dec. 23.
	Tathys	Evans	Liverpool, Aug. 28.
	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Mandvee, Dec 23.
26	Raigoot	Andrew	Liverpool, Sept. 6.
	Brazilian	Green	Liverpool, Aug. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Marine Minister Von Roon	Eller	Port Blair & Andamans
25	Daniel Rankin	Hartnell	Rangoon.
	Rajna Rookh	Willis	Calcutta.
	Windsor Castle	Douglas	Kurrachee.
	Timour Shaw	Winter	Moulmein.
	True Reform	Jones	Liverpool.
	Almora	Gilchrist	Moulmein.
	Futtay Allum	Nazoda	Jeddah & Hoodooda.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Rungom	Malabar Coast.
	Nubia (s)	Wilkinson	Aden and Suez.
	Asie (s)	Lagierre	Marseilles, via Suez Canal.
	Sin Nanzing (s)	Drage	Singapore, Hongkong, Cochin.
26	Ducca (s)	Day	Kurrachee.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 20th, has the following :—

Arrival.—Steamer Asia, [S], John Paterson, Madras 16th December.

Particulars of vessel previously announced—Ships G H Warren, [B], Burwell, (port not mentioned) 1st August; and Edith Warren, [B], Clarke, Liverpool 14th August.

Departure.—Ship Furness Abbey.

The Telegraph of December 21st, has the following :—

Arrivals.—Ships City of Glasgow [B], J Black Glasgow 15th September; Star of South [B], John McDonel, London 14th August; and Steamer Cardia [B], Weston, Suez 20th November, Aden 6th, Galle 13th and Madras 16th December.

Particulars of vessel previously announced—Ship Gainsborough [B], C Charlton, London 23th August.

Departure.—Ship Baroda.

MADRAS.

Arrivals—December 20th, Lorena, R Roberts, Moulmein; Cassmir, T Bouzel, Sunderland; Woodville, W Lawrence, Shields, and December 21st, Arabia, T Saunders, S Ports.

Departure.—December 19th, Bengalee, ——— Akyab, and Lalla Rookh, ——— Rangoon.

Passengers arrived per s s Arabia—Captain and Mrs Ballantine, Captain and Mrs Delmey.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The [illegible] Stations present as a means of bring[illegible] public have been d[illegible]nade by [illegible] every line
[illegible] Hotel-keepers, [illegible]force their business [illegible]ile privilege of Railway
[illegible] should not be also specially [illegible] Looking to the great and [illegible] Railway passengers on the two [illegible]dia, native merchants, traders, &c., [illegible]o privilege of advertising in their own [illegible]d the publication of their announcements [illegible]is a decided means of extending their business.

[illegible], according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed [illegible] Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THERE will be NO PRACTICE, either Instrumental or Choral, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 29th inst, on account of the Holidays.
ALFRED WAKE,
23rd December 1869. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FIDO—December 25th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. J. F. Fido, 2nd Assistant H. M.'s Mint, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WATT—HUNTER—December 24th, at Saint Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, Arthur Chorley Watt, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Henrietta Vary, youngest daughter of John Hunter, Esq., L. L. D., Craigcrook, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

LEE—December 26th, at the Pendalla, Esplanade, Mr. William Lee, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat Department, aged 45, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

FENWICK—December 20th, at No. 5, Russell Street, the wife of H. B. Fenwick, Esq., of a son.

GRAHAM—December 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles J. Graham, Bankipore, of a son.

DEATH.

DONALD—December 18th, at Calcutta, Walter Donald, of Glasgow, 2nd Engineer, S. S. Kwang Tung, of Hong-Kong,—aged 45 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MACKAY—December 20th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Surgeon Major George Mackay, M. D., of a daughter.

WHITE—December 17th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel W. E. White, 9th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

SANDERS—December 17th, at Almorah, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sanders, 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MACIVER—December 11th, at Sealkote, Assistant Surgeon James R. MacIver, 4th Punjab Infantry.

BRAY—December 20th, at Delhi, the wife of Lieutenant J. Bray, Barrack Master, Barrackpore Circle.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* of November 15 contains an able article entitled "La Prusse et l'Allemagne," by M. Victor Cherbuliez, which is well worthy of attention as an elaborate essay on the political situation from the pen of a moderate Frenchman. Properly speaking, the title of the article should be "La France et l'Allemagne," for the pith of its contents is the effect of recent changes on the French mind. There are, indeed, some clever sketches of M. de Bismark, to whom the writer is uniformly fair; and a very truthful estimate of the House of Hohenzollern. The writer also laments over the loss of French influence in Germany, and is somewhat satirical on the pretension of the Germans to be original in politics. The writer overlooks the influence of English history on the German mind, and ascribes to France the bases of German liberalism. To an Englishman it does not matter one iota whether other folk think he has or has not "taught the nations how to live;" but to a Frenchman that is almost everything. He is not only content to be, he desires to be thought what he is or thinks he is; and his feelings are hurt if he see any signs that other people are not of his opinion. M. Victor Cherbuliez, indeed, recognizes the fact that the frontier—he says significantly the Rhine—divides not only two States, but two peoples; and Englishmen will perceive in his clever portrait of the Germans much that resembles their own countrymen. It is evident that the Frenchman does not quite understand them, and it is remarkable that he ascribes to hatred of France what is the natural working of German nature when it develops in the political, legal, or social field.

Apart from its literary merits, however, which are considerable, the essay is chiefly valuable as indicating the extreme jealousy felt by every Frenchman when the idea of real German unity rises before his mind. But M. Victor Cherbuliez would probably be shocked if he were told that he was hostile to German unity, and contested the right of that people to regulate its own affairs. Yet what is his quarrel with the Prussians? He censures them because at the end of the war they did not preserve all the kings and kinglets, and include them in some anomalous confederation. And the reason is plain. From his point of view France ought to be of right the dictator of the Continent. For years, nay for ages, she has based her foreign policy on German discord. Every petty Court in Germany served as a centre for intrigue, and many German Courts were available as allies. What if these were lost, and only one Power stood between the French frontier and the Baltic? The pretensions of France to domineer would then be clearly gone. Hence it is that not only the South Germans but the Hanoverians and Hessians find a pleader for their "nationality" and independence in the Reviewer, and that Baden is sneered at because she is supposed to be ready for annexation to the Northern Confederation. The real offence of the Prussian conquerors, in the eyes of even a moderate Frenchman, is that a long stride has been made towards genuine unity, and that the absorption of the Rhine provinces by France is indefinitely adjourned, if not rendered absolutely impossible. Of course, he never mentions the Rhine provinces; no, the professed source of his regret is that M. de Bismark and King William did not preserve the kings, and at the same time, by some unexplained process, make all Germany united, parliamentary, and free. Except that their retention would have favoured the views of France, by affording hotbeds where dissension could be cultivated, we cannot see why the writer mourns over the absorption of the annexed territories, or laments the reduction of the Saxon Court to a sort of vassalage. And for the same reason the writer rejoices in the hostility of Bavaria and Swabia towards Prussia. The great mistake of the Reviewer—but it is one essential to his whole argument—lies in constantly asserting that the war has only profited Prussia. But, to all intents and purposes, Prussia, for the time being, is Germany—her brain and sword; and, however the ambition of the Hohenzollerns may strive to convert Germany into Prussia, in the end events and men will be too strong for that House, and Prussia, like Piedmont on another field, will simply prove to have been the active power.

The writer tells us that henceforth there is one permanent and necessary alliance in Europe—the alliance between Austria and France—and that this alliance is directed against Prussian ambition. But as Prussia, not Austria, represents the real German cause, for Prussian we must read German ambition—the ambition, indeed, to be free internally, but above all things to be free from the dictation of foreign powers. He says that the alliance is essential to the safety of France, meaning the preservation of her assumed dictatorial power. And because the French people will not surrender their pretension to be masters, and because Austria desires to have her revenge for Sadowa, we are told that Prussia is the cause of the *malaise* in Europe, and the sole reason for huge armaments and dread of war. France and Austria are correctly represented as standing in the attitude of expectation, waiting for the perpetration of some great fault by Prussia in order to settle Germany after their fashion. The Germans, even the South Germans, well know how to interpret this; and we have no doubt that the fiercest devotees of "Particularismus" will, when tried, be found, not on the side of the French people and Austrian Court, but of their own country. We are told, and rejoice to hear it, that France is firmly convinced of the blessings of peace, and that a war could only prove profitable to the dynasty; but at the same time the Reviewer laments that France was not ready to fight in 1866—for a consideration; that the Emperor was so profoundly mistaken in his calculations; and that a policy France detests has succeeded. The lament shows the real feeling of the nation. Moreover, he says, and truly, that however strong may be the love of France for peace, if she once feels touched in her safety or honour by an imprudent provocation, or any enterprise, be it stealthy or violent, against but one of those small States which are "the surest guarantee of French influence in the world, the Emperor might do what he pleased, and he would find the country behind him." That is a profound truth. On a fair pretext, and to preserve or regain her dictatorial position, providing also there is something to be got by it, France is always ready to go to war. Austria, in like manner—the Court at least—is moved by similar springs. And yet it is Prussia, which is seeking to unite Germany, and not France and Austria, who long to break it up, that is the cause of the dread of war overhanging Europe! We do not think that Prussia, ever a cautious power, is likely to give France and Austria an opportunity to break up Germany. The dread of the writer is more likely to become a reality—namely, that Austria and France may be rendered powerless, the first by internal troubles, the second by "les embarras revolutionnaires;" and that then the Main would be crossed and Germany really united. That is the dread of Frenchmen and the hope of Germans.

THE "Ukhbar" (Benares) announces the arrival at Katmandoo of three Chinese Chiefs—on what mission has not yet been made public.

THE idea of holding a durbar at even the Belvidere, for the investiture of certain Rajahs with khellat, has, says the "Indian Daily News," been abandoned.

THE "Lucknow Times" says "the Duke of Edinburgh intends visiting Bulrampore with the intention of trying his hand and nerves at tiger shooting, and that the Maharajah of Bulrampore is getting everything ready for the royal hunt."

THE "Englishman" has "reason to believe that an entire redistribution of salaries in the Public Works Department is contemplated by Government. Necessity knows no law, and anything is better than natural bankruptcy."

THE same paper understands that Government has decided upon making a railway to the Chanda coal field. The line will run past Hingunghat, and the cotton railway which is in process of construction to that mart will form the first section.

It appears that out of the large sums nominally subscribed for the Edwardes' memorial, only about Rs. 8,000 have been collected, and the secretary trusts that gentlemen who have put down their names "will not give the committee the trouble and annoyance of begging for money, which Indian officers might be supposed to consider it an honour to be permitted to give."

THE DRAMA OF THE PERIOD.

THERE is a tendency to run down the drama of the present day, and great lamentation over the days of Garrick, Komble, Kean and Siddons, and so far as posterity can judge they have no adequate successors on the stage. Yet many actors still rise far above the common herd; and our grandchildren will be troubled with tales of Phelps, Webster, Fechter, and perhaps even Dewar and Danners; and then Marie Wilton, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Wolgar, and Pattie Oliver will be glorified, as much as their predecessors are now. And what is the new school?

Distinctly there are two new schools, the "intellectual" and the "sensational," named thus for want of better words to describe their effect on the understanding and on the imagination.

In the present day the higher examples of the classical drama are almost entirely neglected, and in their stead we have a class of dramas read more for their literary excellence than dramatic merit. Undoubtedly the sensational school has the majority of supporters at the present time; a fact to be accounted for on the grounds that the manners of the people are much changed. In the days when "sensation," in a dramatic sense, was not understood or at any rate was confined to the transpontine theatres, the class of people who attended spectacular performances were or considered themselves true dramatic critics; they went to the pit, and it was the pit in those days which determined the fate of the piece. They were few in number and were well known. Now, managers are no longer dependent upon the opinion of the select few, they rely upon the verdict of a mass—a new mass, a nineteenth century multitude, as entirely different from former playgoers as it is possible to conceive. They come from all distances; railway companies run trains specially for the purpose; and thus as commerce changes the world, so has this new influx of suburban or commercial playgoers changed the drama, and made a drama of the period. They are accused of ruining the drama, of in fact making it what it is. And in one sense they *have* ruined the drama. They have destroyed that constant demand for new plays that our forefathers deemed so necessary, but this was a doubtful benefit. The playwrights of those days dashed off, as it were, play after play, and it depended upon the position and the credit of the author, and his former successes, whether his hastily prepared productions should be accepted. The playgoers of the period are now the patrons of long runs, and it is in no wise difficult to discover the cause of this change in the feelings of the playgoing public of the period. In two words the secret, if it can be so called, is *scenic effects*.

The scenery of the period is of a kind which is served by repetition. One hundred nights of the most sparkling comedy ever written with two chairs and a table would tire the modern enthusiast; but one hundred nights of a play, well written, and well put on the stage, is endurable. Moreover, look at the great numerical increase in the theatrical public. Where ten went, fifty years ago, five thousand flock to the doors now; and how would it fare if there were but twelve nights of representation as it used to be? No, the exigencies of the period require the long run, and, however much dramatic authors may consider their art ruined, they must blame the increase of wealth and population, not any want of appreciation.

Many attack the dramatic taste of the period. This is scarcely fair, unless the critics distinctly define the object of censure. If there is want of wit and humour in the dialogue, or action in the play, surely the public are not to blame; may not the authors bear their share? If the public prefer a bad play and good scenic effects, are they not justified when indifferently well written plays and no sensational effect are offered to them? At least in the one case their eye and imagination are satisfied, whilst in the other they are obliged to sit out a hat full of rubbish which, according to the ideas of the past generation, was legitimate drama. From this it may be thought that the sensational school should be preferred; but this is not at all what is intended.

This intellectual school of the period has many more advantages intrinsically than the sensational. It appeals to the higher and more cultivated classes. It is the correct ideal of a play, neither too much nor too little of either scenic effect or of wit and humour. To take as a standard of this school Mr. Robertson's "Society" and as an example of the sensational school Mr. Boucicault's "Never Too Late to Mend." They are distinctly written for two essentially different publics—the one serving to show the weak side of good society, and the other the temptations and misfortunes which attend poverty and lead to crime. Yet both had as long a run as the most sanguine manager could desire, and although written for a special purpose, both drew spectators of all classes; and what can be inferred from this but one fact, both had sufficient of interest and of sensation to bring together the two publics to view them and regard them with pleasure.

There is an easy confutation of the accusation that there is no dramatic taste left in this sordid age; undoubtedly it would be more beneficial if the production of that class of play of which "Society" stands at the head was more frequent, and in lieu of the great number of what are now commonly called sensational plays a few managers were to produce light comedies; but when they have endeavoured to do so they invariably make one great mistake, they employ second-rate artists. Here lies the keystone of the success of half the sensational plays; they are invariably well acted, well appointed and (now that is no such little matter), withal pleasing to the eye and to the imagination. When an intellectual play combines the two great objects of theatrical representation, food for the mind and pleasure to the eye, then it is in all cases a grand success; not that there is no food for the mind in sensational plays, a moral there always is, but there is a constant strain upon one nerve, one emotion pervading the whole of the piece. This is the greatest fault that can be brought to light against the popular school; for the first principle of dramatic representation is to keep a proper balance with regard to the emotions, not to render the action so miserable that the spectators are filled with pity for the mimic misfortunes that are being presented for their amusement, but to mingle the emotions so tenderly that the audience is left in doubt until the finale as to which chord of their heart has been most affected.

The result of the first is that it borders on tragedy, if the subject is put into a miserable form, and that if the subject is mirthful and constantly on that one emotion then it verges on burlesque. The "intellectual school" could be defined as the happy medium.

There are many extraneous causes which make the drama of the period popular and much attended. Amongst the foremost are the increased comfort and accommodation offered to playgoers. The style and taste shown in the allotment of seats is on a scale of magnificence quite unsurpassed in theatrical annals. The decoration of the house, the very freshness of colour of the drapery of the house, all combine to render the whole affair a success; a bad play well surrounded is more sure of success than a good one indifferently put on the stage; and is this to be construed into a direct accusation against the dramatic taste of the period? No, undoubtedly no. There is more objection in the drama than to educate or to feed the mind? Is there no wish to engender the love of the beautiful and the becoming, and can this be better accomplished than by throwing every incentive to the realization of the beautiful in stage representation? It serves to raise them from the misery around to realms of beauty, and instils them with the idea of the becoming, so necessary to be appreciated by every one.

There are few countries now unrepresented by the stage, and even in county towns of little importance, stages are known and approved of. Here in the East there are many difficulties in the way of forming a permanent theatrical establishment, although in Calcutta the opera house has turned out an enormous success, and this presages well for future speculators in the other great cities of India; but with all its advantages the opera will never be so popular as the drama proper; it does not appeal to the mind of the people in the same way, it attracts the senses without satisfying the intellect or gratifying the more common requisites of human nature, and it is to be hoped that Bombay will ere long follow its sister Calcutta's example, and establish a good theatre.

THE COTTON CROP.

From H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

NAGPORE, 22nd December.

SIR,—I regret to have to report, for the information of your Chamber, that during the last few days heavy showers of rain have fallen in the Wurdah and Poornah valleys.

2. Mr. Noble, the Assistant Cotton Commissioner, Hingunghat, under date the 18th December, reports as follows :—"The weather during the past week has been fine, with the exception of the last two days, which have been very cloudy and seem to denote rain.

"I think if we do get rain, it will not do so much harm to the cotton as might be imagined, as most of the first crop has been picked, and it is only the 'bols' that happen to be ripe and in full bloom that will be damaged and stained.

"The rain no doubt would be beneficial to the second and third crops which are coming on, and would also invigorate the plant to no small degree, and to the other various crops it would be very welcome." And in a postscript, dated the 20th, he adds—

"I may here mention that last night (the 19th) about half an inch of rain fell. It still keeps cloudy but I do not think there will be much more rain."

3. The report from Oomraotee has not yet reached me, but I passed through part of East Berar on Monday (the day before yesterday), and it was raining slightly there, and I learnt that heavy showers had fallen the night before.

4. The annexed extracts from the report of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar, under date Mulkapore, the 17th instant, will show that the bad weather was not confined to the eastern portion of the valley.

"I regret to inform you that within the past two days a sudden change has taken place in the weather, and heavy rain has fallen in several parts of Berar.

"Towards the Booldanah hills there was apparently a heavy thunder-storm yesterday, which in the evening moved up towards Khangaon; and in Mulkapore, where I am now, twenty-two cents of rain fell during last night. The weather is still unsettled, and I fear there will be more rain.

"Yesterday's showers must have injured the cotton crop, as the greater number of the fields are unpicked and covered with ripe cotton, and even here, where the rain has been comparatively slight, I noticed that many 'bols' are already considerably stained."

5. At present it is not possible to estimate with any accuracy the damage done to the cotton crop by this unseasonable weather, and a more detailed report will be furnished hereafter. In the Wurdah valley most of the ripe cotton has been picked. In the country north of the Poornah, the *jurree* crop is still somewhat backward, and much of it will have escaped the rain. And again it may fairly be hoped that in Berar the showers were partial, for we have not had the heavy continuous rain which caused so much damage early in the season of 1868, and fortunately the clouds have already cleared off, and the weather promises to be fine. Still this unexpected rain cannot fail to leave its mark on much of the ripe unpicked cotton, and a considerable portion of the crop which a week ago promised so well must go forward damaged and stained.

6. The injury done to the crop would be less to be regretted if it taught the cultivators the lesson of losing no time in picking the ripe cotton. From time immemorial, however, the jowaree harvest has had the precedence. Labour is scarce at this season; February, when the market generally rises, is the most favourable time for selling the cotton, and as the jowaree is urgently required by both man and beast, the ripe bols are left untouched long after they are ready for picking—and no amount of precept will induce the cultivators to abandon a system which appears to them to be the most convenient. It is, however, to be hoped that the rain which has now on more than one occasion injured the ripe cotton may be successful in impressing upon the cultivators the importance of taking the earliest opportunity of picking and storing their cotton crop.

7. The exports of cotton from these provinces are as yet inconsiderable. I hope to be able to supply your Chamber early next month with the usual fortnightly returns.—I have, &c.,

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner for the C. P. and the Berars.

23rd December.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 3676, dated 22nd instant, I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, extracts of further reports that have been received regarding the damage caused to the cotton crops by the rain that has recently fallen in the Berars.

2. Mr. Nago Rao, Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, East Berar, writes under date Oomraotee, 20th December, as follows :—

"I regret to bring to your notice, that the weather has suddenl changed, and that yesterday heavy showers of rain fell at Oomraotee and in other parts of East Berar. This morning rain was slight, but towards evening the rain fell for two hours, the total fall amounting to one inch and 96 cents.

"I have just heard from my friend at Chandoor, that in those talooks also rain fell heavily yesterday. I have received no accounts as yet from the other parts of East Berar, but I fear the rain has been general.

"The weather I am glad to say now looks more

3. The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, West Berar, has submitted a further report, dated the 21st December, of which extracts are given below :—

"In continuation of my No. 95, dated Mulkapore the 17th instant, in which I informed you of the sudden change in the weather, I have now the honour to report that since then heavy rain has fallen, and although it has not been altogether general over the district, it must have done considerable harm to much of the cotton crop.

"The heaviest rain has apparently fallen about Mulkapore along the Sautpoorah range in the direction of Julgaon and Argaon, and in the southern parts of the Booldana district. At Khangaon the fall was trifling and at Sheogaon only two cents.

"When marching to Mulkapore I passed through Peepulgaon, Rajah, and many other important villages, and I was sorry to observe that although the fields were perfectly covered with ripe cotton, it was quite the exception to see any one employed in picking, and almost the whole of the crop in this part must have been exposed to the rain. I urged them to commence picking at once, and doubtless some of the men with whom I conversed are now thinking that it would have been well if they had taken the *saheb's* advice.

"Leaving Mulkapore on the 17th I entered into the *jurree* country. At that time the rain had not extended so far north, and as the weather began to look more settled I was in hopes that this fine crop would escape. But at midnight on the 19th the rain set in, and it did not clear up again till the afternoon of the following day. I was at Julgaum at the time, and there the cotton was thoroughly saturated and consequently stained. Fortunately only one-half of the first picking of the *jurree* crop is ripe, and if this is gathered now and kept separate from what ripens later there will still be a considerable quantity of good cotton available."

4. I am beginning to fear that we have not yet seen the last of the rain. Yesterday the weather was cool and fine; to-day, however, heavy clouds have gathered up, and it is apparently raining heavily in the country south of Nagpore.

5. Your Chamber shall be kept fully informed of the state of the weather and the effects of the rain on the cotton crop.—I have, &c.,

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner C. P. and the Berars.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 22ND DECEMBER.

ON the recommendation of the principal medical officer in this presidency, Dr. Trousdell, the Inspector-in-Chief of the British Hospitals in Sind, has suggested to the military authorities here to issue extra English blankets to the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, in the proportion of one to every unmarried, and two to every married man. The whole battalion will shortly be moved to the Ghizree sanitarium for change of air, unless Sir George Malcolm (who is now at Jacobabad) directs their instant removal from the province to Bangalore. The most satisfactory arrangements have been made to relieve the men of as much duty as possible. The cold weather has now set in in right earnest here, and I am sure it will have a beneficial effect on the health of the corps.

Sir W. Merewether returned from the districts yesterday afternoon, and will open the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition to-morrow. The Bishop is to take a prominent part in the ceremony.

A salute of eleven guns announced the arrival yesterday of Colonel Pelly, Political Resident, Persian Gulf. It is believed he will spend his Christmas in Kurrachee.

KATTYAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 23RD DECEMBER.

THE weather is more settled now, and quite cool. Thermometer in the shade at 6 A.M. 60 deg.

The Criminal Sessions are over, the last case being that in which a sowar in the employ of the Gaekwar was tried for the murder of a comrade. Mr. Hewett, pleader, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Bhowanedass, pleader, the defence. The prisoner, a lad yet in his 'teens, owed the murdered man a grudge in consequence of a dispute about a horse's head-gear, and when returning to the lines on the holiday of the Dussera from a procession, shot him dead. There were no witnesses to the deed, but the prisoner's own admission, taken in conjunction with circumstances, namely, his flight after the report of a gun was heard, his being in possession of a gun recently discharged when overtaken and arrested, and other things fully proved his guilt. He was therefore convicted. Sentence was deferred, pending orders of Government, to whom the proceedings will be submitted.

The Ranee of Gondul has returned. No arrangements have as yet been made for the administration of the State, but they no doubt will very shortly. I believe the home Government have often expressed an opinion to the effect that it was desirable, as an experimental measure, to employ native agency in the working of native States when under the British agency. Here, then, is a field open to test the abilities and tact of educated natives, and it is to be hoped the Government of Bombay will give the subject their consideration.

The cold weather appears to have affected the Post Office; the mails generally arrive between four and five every morning, and yet our letters are not delivered before 8 o'clock. The Postmaster and his clerks evidently do not wish to move out of their beds in

BHOOTAN.

Our anticipations as to the course to be pursued by Tongsoo Penlow, now that he has overthrown the party opposed to him, have been speedily verified. He has slain the Augdo Furang Jungpen, and will no doubt take the same means to rid himself of the other chiefs of the Paro party, if they are stupid enough to allow themselves to fall into his hands. A man who rises to power by the murder of his master is not likely to be over-scrupulous when his enemies are concerned. The death of the Augdo Furang Jungpen will place Tongsoo Penlow in possession of perhaps the strongest fortress in Bhootan, and the most important, since it commands the entrance to the Parnakha Valley from the south.—*Englishman*, Dec. 22

BOMBAY.

The German ship Marine Minister Von Roon, Captain J. C. Eller, chartered by Government, sailed from Bombay on Friday last for Port Blair, in the Andamans, with 131 convicts (of whom 16 were women) and a guard of 45 men, 2 warders, and a medical officer.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have arrived from America. We have much pleasure in announcing his return, after an absence of about twenty months, in renewed health and vigour. He will be stationed in Bombay.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Programme of Music to be played this evening at the Esplanade band-stand by the band of H. M.'s 1-2nd Queen's :—

Overture	Oberon ... Weber.
Quadrille	Les Amazones Volontaires. Arban.
Selection	Maritana ... Wallace.
Waltz	La Fleur des Champs ... Gresdy.
Aria (Cornet obligato)	Linda di Chamounix ... Donizetti.
Galop	Valentine ... Belle.

Prize Cricket Match.—A cricket match will be played to-day, as previously announced, on the Esplanade, between two Parsee clubs. A prize of one hundred rupees will be presented to the winning party by the hand of a Parsee lady. Four tents have been pitched on the general parade-ground; one for the accommodation of ladies, another for gentlemen, a third for refreshments, and a fourth for a band. All the expenses attendant on this entertainment will be defrayed by the generous Parsee gentleman who has evinced so much consideration for the promotion of a desire for cricket-playing. There will be a display of banners, flowers, &c. The play will commence at eight o'clock in the morning and the purse will be presented by five o'clock in the evening. All interested in the matter are invited to attend.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Saturday being Christmas Day, services were held in the Episcopalian churches, and were generally well attended. The decorations of the Cathedral are this year unusually elaborate. Above the altar are two long scrolls bearing the words "Unto us a child is born," and "Unto us a son is given." Between these two is a large gilt star with the letters "I. H. S." in the centre, and on each side of it shields, bearing the words "Alpha" and "Omega" in red letters on a gold ground. At the capital of the pillars of the chancel there is on one side a large white shield, on which is represented a lamb bearing a cross, and on the other an eagle gathering her young under her wings is represented. The pulpit was tastefully decorated with leaves and flowers, and in the side aisles a number of graceful large palm leaves were arranged with very fine effect. At the morning service in the Cathedral the Rev. Mr. Wilson preached, and the anthem, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come," from Isaiah, chap. 60, was beautifully sung.

For those who made short trips into the country the day was most propitious, a fine strong breeze keeping the temperature low and the atmosphere fresh.

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

At this time of the year, when recollections of the happy English Christmas festivities come upon us, and we are apt to contrast in no favourable light the way in which we must spend the season in India, every one must be glad to hear that this year we in Bombay can enjoy a good Christmas pantomime. Mr. Dave Carson, with his large company and a number of supernumeraries, will place upon the boards of the Grant Road Theatre to-night a complete pantomime, such as has never perhaps been equalled in Bombay. Not knowing the address of the "oldest inhabitant," we cannot say whether any complete pantomime has ever been produced in Bombay before, but, however that may be, Mr. Carson's pantomime promises to be a magnificent spectacle, and to outshine anything of the kind which may ever have been attempted in this city. The pantomime is an adaptation of the nursery tale, "The Fair One with the Golden Locks, or Harlequin King Lachrymoso." Mr. Carson has made a very considerable outlay in order to have splendid costumes, special scenery painted, and elaborate properties, &c., and we need scarcely express a hope that his efforts to amuse us at this season in the good old English fashion will be well rewarded. As at home, we suppose, all English people and their families will go as a matter of course to the pantomime; but we might also recommend our native friends, who may never have seen anything of the kind, to take the opportunity of seeing Mr. Carson's pantomime.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 22ND N. I.

On Saturday afternoon, the 22nd Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry paraded on the general parade-ground, Esplanade, shortly before five o'clock, for the purpose of bidding farewell to their old colours and of receiving new colours from the hands of the Hon'ble Lady Spencer. By five o'clock Sir Augustus Spencer and Lady Spencer had arrived on the ground, escorted by a detachment of the 3rd Light Dragoons, and a number of officers and ladies and gentlemen also attended. The parade-ground was kept by a company of Native Infantry, and a considerable crowd assembled outside the line of guards. The 22nd Regiment, it is well-known in Bombay, is thoroughly well drilled, and on Saturday their manœuvres were admirably executed. The ceremony commenced by the old colours of the regiment being paraded in front of the battalion, escorted by the band and a full company. A space of ground, in front of the centre company of the battalion, had been covered with rich carpeting, and here the ceremony of presentation took place. The battalion having formed three sides of a square, the new colours were brought forward and placed on drums in the usual manner. Lady Spencer was then conducted to the presentation ground by Major-General Stock, and was followed by a considerable number of spectators. Addressing Colonel Beale,

Lady Spencer said,—Colonel Beale—I accept with much pleasure the opportunity you have afforded me of presenting new colours to the regiment under your command. In doing so, I am sure that the 22nd Regiment will continue to serve under their new colours as faithfully as the records of their distinguished army prove that they have done since they were first raised in the year 1818. This is not the first occasion on which the 22nd Regiment received its colours in Bombay, for, on this very spot, then the glacis of the old Fort, Lady Nightingale presented colours to this regiment more than fifty years ago. I now commit these colours to your care, certain that whatever calls may be made on the regiment, or wherever the country may require your services, you will, in every respect and in all the conditions inseparable from the noble profession of arms, maintain the eminent character so fully recognized as distinguishing the Bombay Army in possessing all soldier-like qualities, combined with loyalty to our Queen and country. Colonel Beale, I assure you that I gratefully appreciate the honour that you and the officers of the 22nd Regiment have paid me in receiving these colours from my hands.

Two native officers now advanced, and knelt before her Ladyship, who handed over the new colours to their safe-keeping. In acknowledging the presentation,

Colonel Beale said—Lady Spencer, I consider myself a most fortunate man in being at the head of my regiment on this happy occasion, more especially on account of the ready and kindly interest you were pleased to evince on my first soliciting the honour now bestowed on us. This will ever be to me a pleasing memory. My officers, of course, feel deeply the honour which has been done them, but, believe me, Lady Spencer, so equally do my men, for they thoroughly appreciate and understand the importance of the occasion. Permit me, Lady Spencer, on behalf of myself, my officers, and my regiment generally, to offer you our heart-felt thanks for your great and condescending kindness in officiating so gracefully this day, long to be pleasingly remembered by us.

The ceremony of presentation being now over, the battalion wheeled into line, and, with their new colours unfurled, marched past the Commander-in-Chief in open column of companies, and afterwards in quarter distance column. The companies marched with the greatest steadiness, and the spectators must have been well pleased with the general appearance of the whole battalion.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Spencer having departed, and the regiment marched back to their quarters, no doubt proud of their new colours, and resolved, should opportunity occur, to follow them to seeds of daring, and to rally round them in maintaining to their utmost the cause of Queen and country.

MISS CARPENTER AND MISS CHAMBERLAIN.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—The letter which appeared in the *Times of India* of to-day, signed "Justice," requires me to depart from my ordinary course of abstaining from observation on what appears in the public prints. It is based on inaccuracies and will lead to misconception of the course I have pursued; I therefore request your insertion of the following statement. That letter was uncalled for, as no application has ever been made to me by Miss Chamberlain, or any one on her behalf, and I was not aware that she thought that she had any claims on me. As I shall be in Ahmedabad during next week, she can confer with me herself, and I shall of course settle any reasonable demands. That lady came out to India at her own earnest desire, as is indicated by her letters now in my possession. Shortly after her arrival here an application was made to me by Mr. Gopalrao Hurry for a lady superintendent of the Ahmedabad Girls' School, and I then made arrangements for her board and salary there, should she wish to go there after preparatory training. When in the middle of February I became dangerously ill, and it was evident that I should be unable to carry on the institution I had planned, I proposed to her to go to Ahmedabad, on the arrangement previously made. I am not aware of any letters having been received from Mr. Gopalrao Hurry wishing her not to come, nor does he say anything of the kind. In letters I have from him, dated March 19th and April 6th, he states that she was lodged in the house previously arranged. I promised her that if after a month's trial she did not wish to remain, I would pay her passage home; and I advised her to enter into a definite arrangement for herself if she wished to stay. On the eve of my departure, in a letter from her, now in my possession, dated April 7th, she stated that it was her intention to remain, and requested that if her health should break down within a few months I would pay her passage home, but said nothing of any further claim upon me. I complied with her request, and left money with Mr. Scott, of Bombay, to pay her passage home should she require it. Of this she was informed; and I have heard nothing from her since. When in England I was happy to learn from the Bombay Director of Public Instruction that she was doing well, and also from her friend and correspondent in London. From neither was there the slightest intimation of any claim upon me. I returned to India with the belief that my responsibility for Miss Chamberlain had entirely ceased, yet on hearing that there had been some official difficulty in the way of her receiving her salary, I lost no time in representing her case in the proper quarter. I trust that shortly everything will be set right. Every one who knows me, as forty years of work in England has made me known, will be sure that full justice will be done by me to every one with whom I am connected. In the meantime I request your readers to suspend their judgment.—Yours sincerely, MARY CARPENTER.

25th December.

A "HAPPY SUGGESTION."

To the Editor of the "Indian Church Review."

Sir,—Allow me, through your paper, to call the attention of your married readers to one form of charity, involving but slight expense and certain to produce a good effect upon the lives and conduct of young men in this city. Let each married couple make a point of inviting one or two young men to spend the whole of each Sunday with them. This may seem a small act of kindness, but to young men it is a kindness that is ever highly esteemed, even in England, and in India would do much to elevate the moral tone of those on behalf of whom I subscribe myself. Juvenis.

[COPY.]

To the Editor of the "Indian Church Review."

Sir,—I have shown the letter of Juvenis to my husband, and the dear old man is quite pleased with the suggestion, and has promised that I shall have two or three nice young men every Sunday. Will you come yourself next Sunday? If you say yes, my husband says that I may fetch you. Nupta Semi Juvenis.

THE MARRIAGE SEASON.

(*Mitrodaya.*)

This is the marriage season among the natives. Every day in the native town we see splendid processions parading through the streets with tom-toms and other fantastic shows. Notwithstanding the progress of education and refined ideas, infant marriages are as rife as they were years before. In almost all cases we see the bridegroom, a stripling youth of twelve or fifteen, hardly capable of understanding the solemnity of the relation in which he is about to be tied down for his life. The bride, a girl, almost an infant, whose innocent eyes and placid countenance cannot but excite our sympathy, knows nothing of the man with whom she is compelled to enter into a connection, which could not be dissolved by any power human or divine. Marriage in fact is the highest kind of social tie in which no human being should be forced to enter, unless by his or her own free choice and desire. It is a pity that our native fellow-brothers force their sons and daughters into a bond, which may either doom one to perpetual widowhood or the other to life-long distress and misery.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE RETRENCHERS.

Apropos of the retrenchments which are being effected in all departments of public service (writes *Native Opinion*) Government, we hope, will thank us for pointing out where its shears can be most effectively applied without impairing the efficiency of the public service in any degree. We allude to the abolition of the existing Dufturdarships. These are six in number. They are held at Kaira, Surat, Tannah, Khandeish, Ratnagiri and Canara. In a report, dated more than three years ago, by Mr. J. B. Peile, when Commissioner for Civil Salaries in the Bombay Presidency, he had strongly urged upon Government the advisability of doing away with the office of Dufturdar to the Collector in zillas where the revision of land settlement had been effected since in such zillas the interposition of Dufturdar was no longer required, the Collector being quite in a position to treat with ryots direct for the settlement of the Jummabundy. Accordingly in the revision of the Collectorates of this Presidency in July last, the Bombay Government, acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Peile, gave effect to his recommendation by abolishing the Dufturdarships named by him in the Report. Since the date of Mr. Peile's Report, however, survey settlements have been completed in several zillas both in the Northern and Southern Divisions of the Presidency. Of the six zillas where the posts of Dufturdars have been still retained, three, namely, Kaira, Surat and Tannah have been completely surveyed and settled, and we see no reason why the principle on which Mr. Peile's recommendation for abolition was based cannot be carried out in these zillas. They would certainly have been included by Mr. Peile at the time he wrote his Report, but survey settlements in those zillas were not completed then. In the Kaira zilla, for instance the Dufturdar is quite useless at present, offering rather an obstruction than assistance in the despatch of public work. The Collector can manage to do his duty in perfect independence of the Dufturdar there. So, in Surat, and elsewhere; Calculating the salary of a Dufturdar at Rs. 500 a month, the abolition of the office in the three zillas would effect a saving to the State of Rs. 1,500 a month or Rs. 18,000 annually. Would not this reduction be a wiser step than throwing out a number of miserably paid sepoys and clerks who, nevertheless, form a very useful body of servants in the despatch of public business? Let the Bombay government think of this. It will cause no great individual hardship, while it will add something to the public purse, since every pie thus reduced is an addition to public funds.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 4th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 20th and 23rd December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th December is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 19	0 1
,, Calcutta	5 20	3 13

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
For Charles Sutter Payland, Hadarn, from London.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 26th, 5 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey, 14th Dec., 2-10 P.M.; *via* Russia, 22nd Dec., 5 P.M.

THE BRAHMOS AND THE UNITARIANS.

Though the Baboos may deny the Unitarian they persist in regarding him as one of them. Mr. Dall, the Unitarian missionary in Calcutta, writes thus to the *Mirror*: "In your last issue you refer to a letter of our friend, Dadoba Pandurang, of Bombay, a man only less eminent than his brother. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, the leader of the *Prarthana Somj* or Brahmo Fraternity of Western India. The substance of that letter, I concieve, lay not merely in its welcoming a Unitarian Christian Missionary as a brother in love and truth engaged in the service of God, and diffusing the great and universal doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of mankind.' Grateful as I am for this welcome, I am yet more grateful for our brother Dadoba's permission to publish far and wide his firm conviction, the growth of much carefully though which appears in his words that follow :—'Neither do I think that the Hindus both of the orthodox and of the new reformed school, have any reasonable ground to raise objections upon, *as to the admission of Christ as the head of their church.*' The time has come for the Brahmos to face the plain, common sense historic question, whether they accept Jesus or some other well-known Benefactor of the world as the highest and fullest realization under human limitations of what man should be. God being the all Father, *who* has attained the most perfect Sonship? Like Father, like Son? So as to *lead* Brahmos and all other men to-day in love and wisdom, work and worship. Is Jesus this leader? Yes or no. And if not why not? If not Jesus who is the prince of the kings of truth? Fittest to guide them and us, by the surest envoy to Our Common Father? The leadership of Jesus :—will the Brahmos accept or refuse it? Our brother Dadoba Pandurang accepts it heartily. Do the Brahmos on this side of India? That is the question; the crisis question of this hour."—*Bombay Guardian.*

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

The account of the French expedition to Western China mentions the discovery of remains of sculpture rivalling those produced in Greece in its best days, and proving that the inhabitants must at one time have been highly civilized. "Remains of well-built bridges were discovered by Monsieur de Lagree, the leader of the expedition, as far as the 15th degree of north latitude. So extensive and numerous are these remains that they are considered to prove beyond dispute that at the time when they were built the country must have been densely populated by people rich and prosperous in a very high degree. Indeed, there is positive evidence of the first in the writings of a Chinese traveller who speaks with warm admiration of the lavish manner in which gold was employed on the decorations of their monuments."

A "MISUNDERSTANDING"—THE VICEROY AND THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

An unfortunate misunderstanding (says the *Englishman* of Dec. 22) has occurred between Government and the Municipality. The latter demand that four carriages, containing the reception committee, shall be permitted to join the Viceregal procession on the day of the Duke of Edinburgh's arrival. His Excellency, we believe, has declined to accede to this requisition, on the ground that the procession is purposely limited to the smallest possible proportions. No disrespect is intended to the Municipality, but no preference can be shown to any one body of individuals, however respectable and influential. To this the Justices reply that, if their request be not granted, they will illuminate on their own account on the night of the Prince's arrival, which, after all, would be a sorry way of exemplifying the union and mutual good-will that ought to characterise such an occasion. It is no part of our business to interfere in such a momentous question. No doubt, both parties are in the right from their own point of view. No doubt much may be said in favour of the magistrates, much, too, in support of the Government. Still, as four carriages will not prolong the procession to any very inconvenient length, and as the Justices appear really to attach some importance to their presence in the wake of the Viceregal party, might it not be possible to waive all objections to this exuberant manifestation of loyalty, and so gratify a considerable number of worthy and estimable gentlemen. Anything is better than the slightest appearance of disunion.

The *Englishman* of the 23rd gives us the upshot :—

All difficulties have been surmounted. The reception committee have been treated with the courtesy they might all along have anticipated, and there is no longer any idea of a schism in the matter of illuminations. The only contretemps now arises from the unhappy fact that a large quantity of squibs, rockets, and Catherine wheels thought proper to go off of their own accord at the fire on Mr. Bartlett's premises. The loss, however, is considerably less than has been commonly reported, as the greater part of the fire works had been removed to the Ochterlony Monument.

POSSIBLE RETRENCHMENT.

When the present mania for retrenchment has somewhat calmed down, and the Financial Department allows other officers to do their own legitimate work, we trust that the task of revising the expenditure of the State will be seriously and conscientiously taken in hand. It may then be found possible to effect a considerable saving, without having recourse to any of those ungenerous expedients to which the Government has lately been driven. The local Governments and heads of departments are now alive to the necessity which exists for the most stringent economy in every detail of the administration; and the public may fairly expect that earnest attention will be given to the various means by which expenditure may be reduced. So long as this duty is usurped by the Financial Office, it is only natural, whatever may be said to the contrary, that there should be much discontent and some opposition. When the minor administrations are taken into confidence, instead of being arbitrarily dictated to, we may hope that some sure and lasting reforms will be set on foot. The enormous item of a quarter of a million, under the head of stationery and printing, is a charge which has already attracted attention, and which the Government of India expressed an opinion that it might be possible to reduce. With the exception, however, of some trifling orders in the matter of quill pens and dufturies, we are not aware that anything has yet been done in this direction. It is very questionable, we believe, whether the sum which is shown in the budget, under the head of printing, includes all the charges which are actually incurred on this account. To say nothing of the Alipore Jail Press, which executes about the whole form work for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, every local Secretariat has its own press, the cost of which we believe (though we are open to contradiction on this point), is not shown separately as a printing charge. Each of these presses prints its own edition of every important State paper or Government order. Indeed, no one can have had anything to do with the records of Government without being struck by the enormous waste of money in reprinting official documents in every office through which they happen to pass. To take a single instance out of many—the Board of Revenue, say, proposes a scheme of some importance for the sanction of Government. It is originally submitted to the Government of Bengal in print. In the Bengal office it is printed afresh for submission to the Government of India, and the Home and Financial Departments will probably each strike off a fresh edition for their own offices. If the sanction of the Secretary of State is required, it may even be printed over again in England. Reports on the Administration of Jails or the Education Department are frequently to be found reprinted again at full length in the Selected Records of Government, or it may be in some Under Secretary's note. We are not aware how far the present system of recording the Proceedings of each Government is absolutely necessary for the purposes of administration; but it is certainly a proper subject for investigation by a properly qualified commission.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

The *Spectator* thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette* has given a very erroneous interpretation of Mr. Maurice's teaching. It has been studying Mr. Maurice's writings for several years, and states at length its conception of their purport. If the subject were not so grave, one would be amused by these contests. The *Pall Mall Gazette* finds pure Pallmallism in Mr. Maurice's teaching, and the *Spectator* finds nothing but Spectatorism in them. It is a fact that there is a great deal of insincerity and roundaboutness (so to speak) in Mr. Maurice's style, and men of very different sentiments can hear him and go away persuaded each that he has heard his own sentiments. The trumpet has an uncertain sound.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A correspondent of the *Field* has found frequently how to make a good game at croquet, when only two are engaged. He does not advocate its adoption in match play; but it frequently happens that two persons are not desirous, or may be have not the time, to enter upon a game of two balls each, and yet would like something a trifle more interesting and less one-sided than a one ball contest. As a sort of half-way between these, let there be a third ball (some plain or having but one ball) or dummy, which can be made use of by either side, though of course it does not play, nor can it count or make points. In the Cave-dish setting it should be placed at the beginning of the game, half-way between the third and fourth hoops, so that it offers a fair chance to both parties. In the ordinary setting it should be in the region of the fourth hoop, but must not be placed behind the wire. There will be found to be a good deal of play in this plan, and still it shortens a four-ball game considerably.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Several of the unfortunate gentlemen, whose services are to be dispensed with under the Fifty-five years' Order, are, we regret to hear, victims to the foot-and-mouth disease—to wit, tooth-ache and corns.—*Madras Mail.*

The Staff College.—We understand that the Secretary of State for India has informed the Government of India, that in future when officers are ordered home to join the Staff College, orders will be sent out by telegraph.—*Ibid.*

The opinion gains ground in Madras that Mr. J. D. Sim will after all obtain the vacant seat in Council. We are assured of this on "very good authority," but after we were all so deceived in connection with a rumoured appointment of Mr. R. S. Ellis, we must be pardoned if we do not readily believe all we hear. Mr. Huddlestone is *en route* back to Madras, it is also said, with a view to the Chief Secretaryship.—*Ibid.*

It is reported that a party of Lushais passed up the Soane river route towards Cachar early in the current month, bearing a few offerings to the Deputy Commissioner, of wax and Indian rubber.—*Englishman*, Dec. 22.

We are glad to learn that the Government of India have confirmed Dr. George King, M.B., in the appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade in the Forest Department of the North-Western Provinces. This is an excellent appointment, Dr. King's recent article on the *Rheea Plant*, and on *Economic Botany in India*, prove him to be a scientific and utilitarian botanist of the highest order.—*Ibid.*

Darjeeling has been disturbed by a savage murder perpetrated by a Nepalese named Jaman Singh, who, it is said, suffered imprisonment last year for cutting down a woman. On Sunday week he attacked the wife and two children of a neighbour with his *kookree*, in order to possess himself of the ornaments on their persons. The two children were killed on the spot, and the woman lived only long enough to make her deposition before the Deputy Commissioner. The murderer was pursued by some coolies, and captured with the ornaments in his possession.—*Ibid.*

We were rather startled yesterday at being informed by telegram from London that, *in re* the Albert "arrangements made with Mutual Assurance Society does not apply to *inmaan colick soldiers.*" Surely the India policy-holders have bother enough without being made the subjects of telegraph "*transliteration.*"—*Mofussilite*, Dec. 21.

Colonel Barrow, Financial Commissioner, is at present at Fyzabad, but he returns almost immediately, as to him, we believe, is entrusted the task of arranging the fête, &c., which the talookdars of Oudh intend giving to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. —*Lucknow Times.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Slade, we learn, goes on half pay, and that the command of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers devolves upon Major Denhan Massy, who will thereby obtain his Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Major Massy is at present Assistant Adjutant-General of the Jhelum Division.—*Ibid.*

We are informed that a most diabolical murder was perpetrated the other day in the Mynpoory district at a place called Beawur, the victim was a gunner of the Royal Artillery. We have been promised full particulars which we hope to receive in time for our next Saturday's issue. The murderer has been traced and apprehended in this station. Mr. D'Arcy McArthur, the District Superintendent of the North-West Police, has been here collecting evidence against the accused.—*Ibid.*

The following appointments have been made in the High Court, Original Side, consequent on the resignation of Mr. Theobald :—Mr. R. Belchambers, Registrar of the High Court Original Jurisdiction, to be also Taxing Officer, Accountant-General and Sealer, with power as Registrar to perform the duties heretofore performed by the Prothonotary, and also to perform such of the duties of the Clerk of the Crown as are not connected with the Criminal Sessions. Mr. C. C. Macrae, barrister-at-law, to be Clerk of the Crown, with liberty to practise as an Advocate. Mr. A. S. Gasper to be Assistant to the Registrar and Assistant to the Clerk of the Crown. Mr W. R. Fink to be Clerk to the Chief Justice.—*Englishman*, Dec. 23.

Queen Anne is dead! The news may not be startling. It is not as much so as Mr. Reuter's announcement that Mr. Fitzjames Stephen has been appointed legal adviser to the Indian Government? That Mr. Stephen is an "ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General" is known to most men who have heard of the battle of Plassey, but that he is also Legal Adviser to the Indian Government, is a statement which will probably take the learned gentleman himself by surprise. It is a thousand pities that Mr. Reuter, or rather the company trading under his name, is not a little more diffusive in his telegraphic notices. Brevity may be the soul of wit, but it takes all sense out of a telegram. And yet it is barely possible that some gentleman, whose name happens to be unknown to the telegraphers, has been appointed as successor at home to Mr. Forsyth, whose letter to the *Times* is known to have drawn down upon his head the levin bolts of the McCallum More.—*Englishman.*

A correspondent writes from Manaar :—"We understand on realiable authority that a number of respectable inhabitants of Manaar went to Colombo and presented a monster memorial, numerously signed to His Excellency the Governor and to the hon'ble members of the Executive and Legislative Council yesterday, charging the Government Agent N. P. with gross abuse of the powers vested in him. As the matter is *subjudice*, we say nothing just now; but the public are confident that the Hon'ble Council will apply the remedy earnestly sought for, and deal—in a manner that will best secure the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of Manaar."—*Ceylon Examiner*, Dec. 13.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Fire-insurance offices have been instituting inquiries among scientific men as to the best means of preventing wooden beams and rafters from bursting into flame. The information resulting will be found serviceable in India; for it seems to be ascertained that the solution which prevents timber from bursting into flame, also secures it against dry-rot and white-ants. Formerly silicate of soda was recommended for the saturation of wood; but it was expensive. A concentrated solution of *rock salt*, which costs a mere trifle comparatively, is now found to answer the purpose contemplated by the insurance offices as well, if not better; and it is said to have the *additional* advantage of being a preservative against the ravages of dry-rot and noxious insects. The P. W. Department will be well do give attention to this. The losses by fire, though not frequent in India, are sometimes very serious when they do occur; and the losses by dry-rot and white-ants are year by year enormous,—are, indeed, no insignificant proportion of the whole outlay on repairs. Many antidotes have before now been suggested against dry-rot and white-ants; but we question whether any one of them has been found permanently effective, and it may be doubted whether sufficient time has yet been allowed to test the new remedy. It is easy to test its efficacy against fire as soon as the wood has been steeped long enough; but time is necessary to prove its efficacy against insects. Great confidence, however, is felt by some who ought to be good judges, and we sincerely hope that experience may justify their anticipations.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A PORTABLE GAS-MACHINE.

A gas-engineer named Flintoff has patented a portable gas-machine, which by and bye may supersede oil in our Indian hospitals and barracks, and perhaps even in private dwellings. The cost of the gas is very small, not more than half a crown per thousand cubic feet. The apparatus is simple, the management easy, the original expense trifling, and the light beautiful. The progress in domestic lamps is worth noting. First there was the common *buttee*, a wick standing in a vessel of oil. The *argand* burner, with circular wick, and a stream of air passing through it, was a great improvement, giving an incomparably better light. Then came the *solar* lamp, in which the circular flame of an argand burner is concentrated by a brass cap. Messrs. Osler and Co. have introduced a *glass* cap with only a brass collar at the top, where the flame passes through. This gives, of course, more light. Next in order came the *moderator* lamp, in which the oil is forced up by a spring into the wick till it has more than it can consume. This is the best oil lamp hitherto invented. But natives carelessly allow the snuffings of the wick to drop down into the spring, and the machinery is constantly getting out of order. Cheap French moderators are generally found dear in the long run, as the racket and pinion for winding up the spring are roughly finished and soon become useless. The new portable gas-machine promises to be a great boon. A native bearer can manage it, and the light is purer and cleaner than any produced by the best of moderators. Moreover, it is economical. The gas is made from the cheapest of oils. Government may effect a saving of two or three hundred per cent. by introducing it into military barracks and hospitals, and at the same time greatly increase the comfort of soldiers and their families.—*Delhi Gazette.*

STAMPING OUT RITUALISM.

(Madras Mail, Dec. 21.*)*

A recent number of the *Fort St. George Gazette* contained an order of Government removing the Rev. J. W. Wynch, the Chaplain at Mercara, to the town of Mysore. This gentleman was once recognised as a burning and shining light by the Evangelical party, and he exhibited, as such, a very unusual degree of zeal in the discharge of his appointed duties. But by degrees he came to consider the claims of the High Churchmen, and to heed the seductive whispers of the Ritualists. Little by little he relaxed his hold on the Low Church, until at length he changed sides, and brought to the aid of the less numerous party whose cause he had espoused, the same zeal that had characterised his conduct in his earlier years. It so happened that he was appointed to the charge of North Black Town, some two or three years since, and no sooner had he entered into possession of the chaplaincy, than he set to work earnestly to adapt the church fittings to his own views of the fitness of ecclesiastical furniture, and to titillate the ears of his congregation with the plausible mischief of Ritualism. Some of the members of the congregation resented the course that he took, while others approved of it, or at any rate did not deny that he coupled with priestly craft, a laudable zeal for schools, and so forth. But the upshot was a serious division of the once united congregation, and on Mr. Wynch's return from a short leave to England, he was removed in a peremptory manner by the Bishop to Mercara, where he at once set to work to pull things down, and set things up, regardless of the feelings of the majority of the residents of the locality. He was evidently actuated in all that he did by a misguided sense of the importance of his priest's office, but he trespassed on the well understood laws of good breeding, not to say charity, rather than abandon the most meaningless and puerile of his fancies. His fervid zeal in the direction of the unpolished of the little church in the Mercara Fort, was coupled with his avowal of belief in the Real Presence and a variety of other long exploded dogmas. As a necessary consequence he set the little station by the ears. The Bishop and the Government were invoked by the aggrieved party to assert their rights as Protestant Christians, and on the 3rd ultimo his Lordship wrote from Salem to the Governor in Council in these terms :—

"The memorial of the 14th July addressed to your Excellency by the greater number of the residents of Mercara, and the orders of Government thereon, will not have escaped your Excellency's recollection. Much dissatisfaction still exists at that station; and I now find it needful to address Government on the subject, and to propose some remedy.

"On the 31st July, the Rev. Mr. Wynch made so generous a concession to the wishes of the Memorialists by offering to the Rev. Mr. Fennell the use of the Church every Sunday from 10-15 A. M. to 5 P. M. (which offer Mr. Fennell accepted) that although there are manifest objections to such an arrangement, I hoped Mr. Wynch's act was the token of a real intention to behave towards those who turned away from his ministry in a reasonable and conciliatory manner, and that possibly the difference might ultimately be adjusted. I regret to state that my hope has been disappointed.

"When your Excellency had appointed Colonel Stevens to be a lay trustee, Mr. Wynch instead of affording him facilities for the discharge of his new duties, repelled his first attempt to carry out those duties, stating when Colonel Stevens asked for a meeting of Committee, that there was 'no business to be transacted' while there was at least the important business of putting the lay trustee in possession officially of past proceedings and of the then position of affairs, and afterwards, he excluded him from any share in the responsibility of carrying out the orders of Government. In his letter to myself dated 24th September, he argues that Colonel Stevens' letter was a private one and that Colonel Stevens keeping a copy of his letter betokened hostility. His taking upon himself to hold no committee meeting till Captain Cole's return, seems to show a determination to lay hold of every excuse possible for evading the object of Government in appointing Colonel Stevens. His carelessness in mislaying the Government Order, on the letter of lay trustees to myself, 18th October, under the circumstances, points in the same direction. His misinterpretation of Mr. Fennell's civil request for the use of the register into a demand as of a right, and his own uncivil reply, are clearly unjustifiable.

"When I pointed out to Mr. Wynch, in my letter of the 14th October, that unless he allowed Mr. Fennell to administer the sacraments, his concession of the use of the Church, would fail of its purpose, Mr. Wynch fell in with my view: and I appreciate highly the actual concessions which he has made; but these other acts which I have mentioned lead me to the conviction that there is no security, for the future of his endeavouring to avoid giving provocation. It seems, therefore, to be necessary now, that some change should be made in Mr. Wynch's position yet I think it unadvisable that he should be removed to another Chaplaincy. If your Excellency in Council approves of a change, I propose that Mr. Wynch be ordered to reside at Mangalore, instead of Mercara, and that he visit Mercara once in three months."

The memorial referred to in the above letter from 30 adults and 37 children inhabitants of Mercara and its vicinity, members of the congregation of the Mercara Church, was as follows :—

Respectfully Showeth,—That in the first place we wish to offer thanks to Government for the favourable notice and prompt action on our petition regarding our Mercara Church grievances.

2ndly.—That, contrary to the sanction and orders of Government to convert the vestry of the Mercara Church into a chancel, the Rev. Mr. Wynch has erected a raised and enclosed platform in the nave of the Church twelve feet long eighteen feet wide, and eighteen inches high, with a passage through the centre nine inches high, making with the floor of the platform two deep steeps to the Communion table itself, standing in what was formerly the vestry, being again nine inches higher on blocks of wood.

3rdly.—That every proceeding of the Rev. Mr. Wynch whether in regard to the alterations of the Church or to the ritualistic conduct of the services of the Church being at utter variance with, and opposed to, the principles and views of a large majority of the Protestant congregation of Mercara as proved by the attendance, at the 11 o'clock service held by another Minister, the Rev. Mr. Fennell, demand the serious attention and further orders of the Government.

4thly.—That the fact of the Members of the Protestant Church being divided into two parties in the same station, and attending the ministration of two Clergymen professing the same religion, but differing in principles and practice on material points, is one calculated to lower our Church in the eyes of the people at large.

5thly.—That under these circumstances, if the Governor in Council is humbly solicited, in continuation of G. O., No. 151, dated 31st August last directing the conversion of the vestry into a chancel, to give orders in the Public Works Department for the removal altogether of the platform erected in the nave by the Rev. M. Wynch; and further that, as there is no prospect whatever of harmony or conciliation on the part of the Rev. Mr. Wynch with those who are opposed to him in views, the Government be pleased to transfer him from the Chaplaincy of Mercara to another charge.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. Mercara 15th October 1869.

On the 29th ultimo the Government disposed of the matter in the following order :—

"The questions raised in the correspondence above recorded have reference 1st.—To the alterations made by the Rev. Mr. Wynch in the Church of Mercara. 2ndly.—To the relations of the Rev. Mr. Wynch personally with the lay trustees of Mercara and with his congregation. As regards the first of these questions, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to maintain the order passed on the 31st August 1869, No. 151. As it appears that the funds subscribed by private parties for the projected alterations have been adopted to the purchase of a new harmonium, Minton's tiles, and a Corona for the use of the Church. The cost of the work described in the G. O. above quoted must be provided by the Public Works Department. In respect to the further alteration stated to have been recently made by the Rev. Mr. Wynch by erecting a raised and enclosed platform in the nave of the Church, His Excellency in Council resolves to leave the question of the retention or removal of this platform for the decision of His Lordship the Bishop.

"As regards the personal relations of Mr. Wynch with his congregation, the Government have given the fullest consideration to the voluminous correspondence above recorded, and to the recommendation contained in the concluding paragraph of the letter from the Right Reverend the Bishop, dated 3rd instant. It is with regret that they have arrived at the conclusion that it is not desirable that the Reverend Mr. Wynch should retain any connexion with Mercara, and they resolve to request that His Lordship the Bishop will make the necessary arrangements for his transfer to some other charge.

"The Government take this opportunity of impressing on the Rev. Mr. Wynch the serious consequences which will result to him if he does not for the future abstain entirely from all innovations in Church building, ritual and vesture, to which he may not have received the previous sanction of his Diocesan."

Since then the Government, doubtless at the Bishop's suggestion, have removed Mr. Wynch not to Mangalore but to Mysore, and Mercara is now bereft of a Chaplain, but is fortunate in possessing, in the Mr. Fennell, a retired Chaplain, a Minister who commands the confidence of all classes, and one content to discharge the duties of the Chaplaincy gratuitously. To the non-Ritualists in Mysore the arrangement regarding Mr. Wynch may well seem a very unjust one. Assuming as we may fair

...G IN FRANCE.

...*the Year Round.*)

...Walter Raleigh who first introduced to... into England ; it was Jean Nicot, ambassador of Charles the Ninth at the Court of Lisbon, who conferred the like benefit upon France.

What would have been the feelings of the Cardinal of Lorraine, at that time Prime Minister, had this same Nicot appeared with the wondrous plant in his hand, and spoken to his Eminence as follows :—

"My lord, the finances of this realm are no doubt, as usual, in a right meagre condition. I have come to propose to your Eminence the creation of a new tax, which, without any sort of oppression, without arousing the least complaint, will in due time pour ... king's coffers something like a hundred ... lion francs a year. The tax will be ... no one will be compelled to pay ... out of ten at least will contribute to it ...

"Let us hear your ...

"Here it is, ... Crown should ... selling ... might ... The ... inhale ... into ... and mingled ... for it is probable he ... more fragrant than ... ask ?"

"... your Eminence," would have ... smells rather ill."

"... any idiots and imbeciles do you consider ... be, then, to poke this bad smelling herb ... noses ?

"There will be, some day, more than twenty millions in this realm alone, my lord."

If there be not yet in France quite so many as twenty million men who smoke or take snuff, the number does not fall far short of it. The imperial manufactories sold within the year 1867, no less than two hundred and forty eight million six hundred and fifty-two thousand francs' (nine million fifty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty pounds) worth of tobacco under various forms. And the net profit which accrued to the revenue from this colossal sale was one hundred and seventy-seven million seven hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five francs—that is, seven million one hunderd and ten thousand and ninety-seven pounds, eight shillings.

In these days, every man who has not a few thousand acres of his own is more or less an advocate of free trade, and, consequently, ninety-nine men out of a hundred are strongly opposed to monopolies. Still, without being a renegade to the just principles of commercial freedom, one may be allowed to profess that there is no rule, however good, but should be suffered to have exceptions. Postal hedges and telegraph monopoly are admitted to be necessities. A government monopoly of tobacco, if not defensible on the same ground as postal and telegraph monopoly, has, nevertheless, led in France to the good result that France is the only country in the world where, for a moderate price, an ordinary man may be sure of a pipe of good tobacco or an unadulterated cigar.

Tobacco, like every other human institution, has its detractors ; and a French statistician of more ingeniousness than good sense has endeavoured to prove by the help of figures that the increase in the number of lunatics in France keeps exact pace with the increase in the number of smokers. "In 1838," he says, "the profit made by the State upon the sale of tobacco was thirty millions of francs, and there were ten thousand madmen in the land ; in 1842 the profits and risen to eighty millions of francs, and the number of madmen to fifteen thousand ; ten years later, we find one hundred and twenty millions of profit and twenty-two thousand madmen ; while in 1862 there were no less than forty-four thousand madmen, to set off against a profit of one hundred and eighty millions of francs.

A few words will reduce this mass of drawing conclusions. From the forty-four thousand insane must be deducted the women, who form forty-seven per cent (almost half) of the total ; moreover, within the last thirty years the hideous plague of drunkenness, from which the French had formerly been almost exempt, has made rapid strides in France. The excitable people of the South, living in an ardent climate, quite unfit for the abuse of spirituous liquors, have of late years discarded the light red wines of Bordeaux and Burgundy, and taken to brandy, gin, beer, and, worst of all, to absinthe. Here lies the real secret of the rise in the number of madmen. Four-fifths of the lunatics of France are natives of Gascony, Languedoc, Auvergne, the Dauphiné, and Guienne ; of the rest, those whose lunacy is not congenital have almost all gone made under the distracting effects of the whirlwind life of gambling, drinking, and enervating debauchery, of which Paris has become the hotbed.

It is useless to dwell upon the other argument of anti-tobacconists, that there is enough nicotine in every pure cigar to kill a man outright. By the same process of reasoning we might say that in half a pound of almonds there is sufficient prussic acid to destroy a troop of soldiers ; and that from the saffron that could be extracted from six bath buns, a whole nursery full of children might be sent to their graves. It is one thing to swallow the distilled quintessence of a substance containing a small quantity of poison ; and it is another to take that poison mixed up with certain matters which counteract its effects and absorb its noxious properties. The moderate use of good tobacco involves no danger. On the contrary, in cases of nervous excitement, it is excellent as a sedative ; it is excellent, also, as a remedy for sleeplessness ; and its soothing qualities render it an invaluable solace to many authors and painters, live in a state of constant mental excitement.

The Sultan, Amurath the Fourth, who condemned snuff-takers to death ; the Shah of Persia, Abbas, who cut off their noses ; Innocent the Eighth, who doomed them to hellfire ; and James the First, who wrote an absurd book against them ; were all equally in the wrong. The remarks that apply to smokers apply to those who take snuff. Our grandfathers took snuff every day of their lives from twenty to ninety, without being the worse for it. All the great men of the last century indulged in this harmless—though it must be owned, dirty—habit. Napoleon the First, not to have the trouble of opening a snuff-box every five minutes, used, when out campaigning, to keep both waistcoat pockets continually filled with a pet mixture of his own. To those who still maintain, in the face of such facts, that tobacco is hurtful, we shall be ready to answer, as Voltaire answered, when after taking coffee all his life, he was told at seventy that the beverage was a poison : "Perhaps," he said ; "but in that case a very slow one."

But the *sine qua non* condition in the use of tobacco is that the tobacco must be good ; here we come back to the point whence we started—the immense benefit the French enjoy in smoking no worse tobacco than such as is prepared in the government manufactories under special supervision, and is offered for sale with the State mark.

It was in the year 1811, under the reign of Napoleon, that the French government first took the monopoly of tobacco. Previous to that date, the French smokers possessing but moderate means had fared as ill as those of England and the United States do to this day. But one night, at a ball at the Tuileries, the Emperor noticed a lady who was covered with diamonds. He asked his chamberlain who she was. On beings told that her husband was a tobacco merchant who had made a colossal fortune within a few years, he at once suspected that a fortune built up so rapidly could have no very honest foundation. Ten months afterwards he signed, in his usual arbitrary way, a decree which secured to the State the exclusive right of fabricating and selling tobacco. The monopoly has been renewed since, every ten years, by successive legislative bodies. The present monopoly does not expire until the 1st of January, 1873, before which time, however, it will doubtless be renewed. From the 1st of July, 1811, to the 31st of December, 1867, the gross receipts of the "Régie," or Government Tobacco Establishment, were nearly two hundred and fifty-six million pounds English ; the expenses were about eighty million ; the net profits about one hundred and eighty million.

The Government has every interest to see that what it sells should be of good quality, in order, firstly, that the demand for the thing sold should be general ; and, secondly, that there should arise no suspicion of trickery or adulteration in the public mind. To this end, the supervision exercised over the tobacco manufacture is exceedingly strict. A director-general, responsible to the minister of finance, is placed at the head of the administration, and all the inferior posts of superintendence are filled by officers selected from the Ecole Polytechnique : which means that they are men of honour and unquestionable capacity.

The number of the imperial manufactories is seventeen. Five hundred and twenty-nine officers are entrusted with the management of the plantations, and the surveillance of the manufactories. There are thirty-one store-houses ; three hundred and fifty-seven wholesale warehouses ; and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-one retail establishments.

The tobacconist in France is an official. The post is in the direct gift of the government, and is tenable only during good behaviour. He or she (for a great many of the holders are women) generally owes the appointment to the recommendation of the receiver-general of the district : the applicant is obliged to go through the form of drawing up a petition, which is submitted to the minister of finance, and signed by him on ratification. It is needless to say that the number of candidates to fill each vacant place is very large. Owing to the limited number of tobacconists' shops, the business is very lucrative. The net profits of some of the shops on the boulevards, range from twenty-five thousand francs to sixty thousand francs a year. The famous Civette, opposite the Palais Royal, is said to yield one hundred and twenty-five thousand francs (five thousand pounds) a-year, but in the case of these well-situated establishments, it is not unusual for the business to be let and sub-let half a dozen times, the titular owner being often a person of high position, the widow of a general officer, who has died poor : or often an old retired officer himself, who has rendered *secret services*, and must be recompensed otherwise than by promotion or the Legion of Honour.

Every year introduces some new improvement into the system of preparation. Numbers of scientific men are continually employed—they are paid to do it and to do nothing else—in studying new methods of ameliorating the culture of tobacco, improving the flavour of the leaves, and so blending the different varieties as to form finer, and more wholesome cigars. But it is in the making of snuff that the French have attained rare perfection. The time required to turn a leaf of tobacco into snuff, according to the method of the "Régie," is four years and two months—a fact which speaks volumes for the care and pains bestowed upon the fabrication.

The "Régie" sells three kinds of tobacco for pipe-smokers. The best goes by the name of "Maryland." It is retailed in yellow packets, and costs five shillings a pound English money. The second quality has been baptised "Caporal." It is that most used, and costs four shillings the pound. The third quality is prepared for the use of soldiers solely ; it costs but half the price of Caporal ; but it can only be obtained on presentation of a species of government voucher, to one of which the soldier is entitled every ten days. Tobacconists are forbidden under heavy penalties to sell this tobacco to civilians.

The "Régie" manufactures six or seven kinds of cigars. The best cost from fifty centimes to a franc each. The large majority of Frenchmen know but five kinds of cigars : the Londres, Trabucos, Millares, Decimos, and Sontellas. Of these five kinds, the Londres is best ; it costs twenty-five centimes (two-pence halfpenny), and, if carefully selected, is fully equal to the Regalias which cost sixpence in London. The Trabucos cost twenty centimes, the Millares fifteen centimes, the Decimos ten centimes. They are none of them bad, and are all far superior to anything that can be had elsewhere for the money.

The two principal manufactories are in Paris : at the Gros-Caillou, where snuff and pipe-tobacco are made ; and at Reuilly, where the higher class of cigars are manufactured. The task is entrusted in the latter establishment entirely to women : of whom there are ... as many as two hundred and fifty employed. A ... work woman can make from ninety to one ... and fifty Londres in ten hours, and three ... entelles within the same time. Not the ... circumstance which strikes a visitor at the ... of Reuilly is the total silence observed by ... hired and fifty workers. A whisper is ... a fine, and work is paid for "by the ...

... tobacco monopoly enjoyed by the ... ment has often been made the subject of ... and reformers are not wanting on the other side ... Channel who would abolish the privilege and ... the market. Still, as these innovators are fain to own that the tobacco sold by the Régie is excellent, and that they could not hope to get better anywhere else for the same price, it is probable that these clamours will avail but little, and will, metaphorically and literally, end in—smoke.

BURGUNDY.*

(*Spectator*, Nov. 27.)

We are indebted to Mr. Weld for so many pleasant books of travel that it is sad to have to think of this as the last. It is evident, too, that had the author lived to publish this book himself, much more would have been done to it, and many parts of it which are now fragmentary would have been worked up into an artistic completeness. Yet, as the book stands, there is no lack of interest. The details of the vintage which was opened soon after Mr. Weld's arrival at Beaune, the account of his visit to the iron-works of Le Creusot, the incidental pictures of rural life in France, make up a series of thoroughly readable Chapters. We do not know whether Mr. Weld's praises of Burgundy will make the wine more popular in England than it has been hitherto, or will help to remove those prejudices which have survived so many refutations. But his enthusiasm is so evidently sincere that it ought to carry weight, while it is founded on such pleasant experiences as to make us eager to acquire it as well as to read of its formation.

With the Œcumenical Council in prospect there is much significance in the fact that Popes and Cardinals were for many years great consumers of Burgundy, and that their love of its flavour led to the removal of the Holy See from Avignon. The Cardinals who were sounded by Urban V. about returning to Rome replied, "Il n'y a point de vin de Beaune en Italie, et sans vin de Beaune notre vie sera malheureuse." There is a story of some Council having decreed that Moselle possessed peculiar virtues :—

"Vinum Mosellanum
Est in omni tempore sanum."

A similar decree in favour of Burgundy would probably be received with more joy by the "Union of French Wine-Growers" than the proclamation of the Pope's infallibility will be even by Archbishop Manning. It seems, indeed, that the Virgin Mary has been enlisted in the cause of that "vin de Beaune" which was so grateful to the Cardinals, for Mr. Weld tells us that in the sixteenth century the arms of the town were changed from a figure of Bellona to one of the Virgin with a bunch of grapes in her hand, and the motto *Causa nostræ lætitiæ*. Unfortunately, the motto came to be applied to the grapes rather than to the Virgin. In the case of another religion, orthodoxy was sapped by the insidious introduction of White Burgundy. The growers of Mont-Rachet and of Chablis heard that some monks in Bordeaux were exporting white wines to Turkey as mineral water. The example was at once followed, and white wine from Burgundy was sent to the Turks under the same disguise, being declared both by the exporters and by the receivers to be as good mineral water as that of Bordeaux. "The trade trick," says Mr Weld, "was, of course, seen through ; but, as a wine merchant pertinently observed, it was surely better and kinder to pass off wine for water than to give water for wine." It is consoling to meet with such sentiments in the mouth of a wine merchant, and to be told by Mr. Weld that the Burgundian growers are men of integrity. They rejoice in the reputation earned by their native wines, and are careful not to tarnish it by the tricks of adulteration. Mr. Weld asked one grower if he ever added brandy to the juice of the grape, and the man replied indignantly, "Mais, Monsieur, c'est l'assassiner !" Still, as there might be some danger of this crime being practised by some of the persons through whose hands the wine passes on its way to the lips of the consumer, we are told that the Parisian wine-shops are visited by twenty-eight inspectors, all of whom have passed an examination in wine-tasting. "Twelve samples of wine are placed before each candidate, who is not only expected to know the *cru* of each wine, but also to know how the wine is adulterated, and what are the principal ingredients used for this purpose. When the liquor is found impure or unwholesome, it is thrown into the Seine." We can only wish that there was a similar custom in London. What a clearance it would make ! How the Thames would run with wine, like fountains in ancient rejoicings ! And the professional wine-inspector would afford an magnificent opening for those younger sons whose talents are now ladden in the napkins of dinner-parties, or only find a vent in catering for circuit messes. Even the test applied would hardly deter them ; indeed, it migh have the effect of making competitive examinations popular. Mr. Weld's description of the way in which Burgundy is tasted adds weight to our suggestions. Instead of wine-glasses, small shallow silver cups of repoussé work are used, and "reflect the rich hues of the wine, which flashes and sparkless like liquid rubies. The shallow cup also enables the bouquet to be smelt very conveniently, an operation which the connoisseur must perform before tasting."

The chief difficulty experienced by the wine-growers is the process of fermentation, which, as Mr. Weld says, is often fatal to the wine itself, and sometimes causes a loss of life. During his stay in Burgundy one man was killed outright by the fumes which the mass of seething grapes generated, and another nearly shared his fate. In one case, fermentation set in so violently that the vat burst in pieces with a loud report. Before the grapes are picked and brought in, which in itself is a long and laborious task, they are exposed to other dangers. Among the animals which are fond of grapes, boars, foxes, wolves, goats, badgers, and dogs are especially mentioned. Foxes eat great quantities of grapes, but are themselves eaten in return by the Burgundians, and are considered a delicacy when properly flavoured by being fed on grapes. In like manner, the fowls which eat grapes lay not only more but better eggs than those accustomed to a less generous diet. Wolves suffer so much in summer from thirst, owing to the scarcity of water in the forests, that they rush to the vineyards and take their fill of grapes. But the effect upon them is that the juice ferments in their stomachs, the fumes rise to their heads, they reel about like human beings, they become intoxicated, and then they fall into the powerful iron traps which are set for them, and from which escape is impossible. As for the insects which prey upon the vine, they were solemnly excommunicated three centuries ago, and the consequence is that there are no less than twenty-seven species, all extremely destructive. Mr. Weld's opinion of excommunication did not bring upon him any such censures. Waking one night in a state of extreme thirst, and finding the water in his jug undrinkable, he was lured to the wardrobe in his room by a strong fruity odour. On throwing the door of the wardrobe open he found whole bunches of amber-hued grapes, enough to feast a regiment, lying on beds of straw and divided into layers. These wardrobes in his room, and two chests of drawers, were thus filled, and the grapes were evidently so plentiful that the landlady refused to make any charge for those consumed in Mr. Weld's midnight raid.

We have devoted so much of our space to the consideration of the chief product of Burgundy, that we can only afford to pass rapidly over the other contents of Mr. Weld's book. The contrast presented to the vineyards surrounding Beaune, and the celebrated Cross de Vougeot (which the French troops never pass without presenting arms), by the iron-works of Le Creusot, is as violent as if one step took you from Italy to Sheffield. A sudden bend of the railroad brings the traveller from woods, glens, and trout streams into an atmosphere of dense black smoke pouring from several chimneys, while he is deafened by the roar of ponderous engines, steam hammers, and furnace in ceaseless activity. Mr. Weld found M. Schneider, the President of the Corps Législatif and proprietor of the works of LeCreusot, superintending some operations, and received permission from him to go through the secret department where enormous iron plates are rolled by machinery. One fact about Le Creusot is well worth noting by those who are familiar with the Yorkshire town to which we have compared it. During the fifteen years ending in 1867, out of the entire population, exceeding 25,000, only 632 persons were sentenced to punishment for crimes, and those were of a very light nature. Drunkenness is also very rarely seen at Le Creusot, and even when the streets were crowded with workmen, Mr. Weld heard none of that foul language which seems to come so naturally to our own people. Passing on to another part of Burgundy, we are shown a curious system of surrounding the tops of chimneys with elaborate iron-work, in order to prevent storks from making their nests in the chimneys. One of the causes of such a guard being adopted seems to have been that a snake once wriggled down the chimney into the drawing-room of a chateau, and when the servants went out to see how the unwelcome visitor made its way in, they found a stork looking into the chimney curiously, and evidently wondering what had become of its intended dinner. The wolves which haunt the forest of Le Morvan have already been mentioned, but the traps, which are so fatal to them when in liquor, are sometimes their best allies. Mr. Weld tells the story of a man being caught in one of these traps, and trying in vain to extricate himself. His cries for help, instead of bringing any of his fellowmen to his rescue, only attracted a pack of wolves, and when the trap was next visited nothing was found in it but a portion of a legbone all the rest of the body having been devoured. The same forest is thick with squirrels, which the boys of the district are expert in knocking over with a stick heavily weighted at ons end. Boars run to a great size in Le Morvan, and are noted for their ferocity, one of them being said to have killed eighteen boarhounds out of pack of a twenty-four, before receiving the *coup de grace*. Mr. Weld recommends English sportsmen to try boar-hunting in this forest, if they are sated with fox-hunting. It is evident that a considerable amount of pluck is required to stand the charge of a boar weighing some 350 pounds, and the unfavourable opinion many of us have of French sportsmen must yield to some appreciation of their nerve. Mr. Weld himself does not think much of the French as shots. In other respects he gives the nation due praise, and we find nothing in the book to throw doubt on his impartiality, while there is much that does credit to his judgment.

* "Notes on Burgundy." By Charles Richard Weld. Edited by his Widow. London : Longmans. 1869.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.

(*Scotsman.*)

GIBRALTAR, November 3.

The steamer that left Southampton at the most convenient time for the visitors to Egypt, carried about 160 passengers—as comely and courteous a company as ever was brought together by good chance, though made up of all ranks and conditions, tribes, and tongues —nobles and nobodies, blacks and whites, merry and sad—and carried them with all the comforts and luxuries of the most superbly appointed hotel. To describe the voyage would be to describe an every-week event. It is extremely interesting and even pleasant to those who can keep their appetites and senses. This, of course, the ladies cannot or will not do not. They seem to come aboard with the intention of being sick, and they are sick. A considerable number, indeed, hold up till, on the second day, we sight Cape Ushant, and they are told that that is the entrance to the Bay of Biscay. To be sick in that famous or infamous place is apparently regarded as the proper thing ; and the proper thing—"The Bay of Biscay, O! O! O!"—is immediatcly set about on all sides—including the windward side, which is not fair—though there is really less sea, or, at least, less motion of the vessel, than in an ordinary passage from Granton to Burntisland. This is the more to be regretted, as, if the ladies had only waited till the next evening, when a gale rose as we neared Cape Finisterre, they might have been sick more reasonably, if not more effectually. Doubtless, it is a dreadful malady sea-sickness, and the sufferings which some women endure from it render it one far past joking ; but experience proves that it might to a very great extent be escaped by a little mental resolution, and by acting on the Dombeyan maxim, "make an effort." The third day the ladies reappear in considerable force, some of them sadly deteriorated, others looking purified by suffering. The sky brightens, the water grows smooth and blue, and the firmament by both day and nigt tells that we have entered, and every hour are entering farther, into the Sunny South. Dresses and tempers grow gayer ; there are all sorts of ingenious "out-of-door" games before dinner ; cards, chess, and backgammon after tea ; and plenty of flirting before and after both. New countries and famous places are passed at no great distance—that is Spain, then Portugal, then Spain again. At sunset, we near the romantic rock-islands called the Berlingas—much resembling at a distance some of the rock scenery of Skye. By night we pass the lighthouse on Cintra, so long a hateful sound to English ears, and soon after see the lights of the Tagus, and suppose that that flaring spot in the sky is the reflection from Lisbon. Early on a splendid morning we round Cape St Vincent, and talk of Jervis ; in a few hours more, we shall see Trafalgar, and talk of Nelson ; yet a few more, and we shall see the British flag flying, and hear the sunrise gun fired from Gibraltar, and shall talk of Elliot, and shall come to the conclusion (indeed we have settled it all already, in spite of the silent, solitary protest of one sallow passenger, who is suspected to be a Frenchman, or worse) that what we won in fair fight, it is our right and everybody's true interest that we should keep. "They shall not have Gibraltar, no ;" we won it, we kept it, and we shall keep it—that is the sentiment ; and even if it were not sound in itself, there is nobody with soul so base as to dispute it in sight of that stupendous scene of British glory and symbol of British power. To talk of giving up Gibraltar may be easy at Manchester, but seems blasphemous in presence of that proud strength, and of all the memories it awakes.

MALTA, November 8.

The first and more distant view of Gibraltar from the Bay is not imposing, or rather it is singularly imposing in the sense of being deceptive. When first sighted from the Bay, it does not look higher, grander, nor steeper than Dumbarton ; and there are on board patriotic Scotchmen eager to maintain Dumbarton as in every way superior. But such of these as went to the top of the Rock—about 1,500 feet from the base —over sharp stones and under a blazing sun came back with the confession that Gibraltar "dings Dumbarton," and had almost *dang* them—brought to humiliation and candour by rougher process than that which led the exceptionally candid Aberdonian to admit that St. Paul's made "a clean fule o' the kirk o' Fittie." The ascent is really a severe piece of work—several soldiers, who were interrogated by the way, were emphatic in declaring that they had never gone to the top, and never "meant to." The view from the top, or rather from the ruin called O'Hara's Tower, which is higher than the so-called top bearing the flag-staff, is one of the finest in the world. Casting your eyes downwards, you gaze over a precipice of 1,500 feet into the light blue water, into which those clear depths you seem to see as far as is the distance from the summit to the surface. Turning your head from the giddying downward gaze, as, notwithstanding its fascinations, all but very strong heads are soon glad to do, you look round upon the white houses, and green gardens, and bristling batteries, with regiments standing in squares, and looking no bigger than a yard of red cloth, and, circling all, the brilliant blue sea, with a fleet of merchantmen basking motionless in the Bay. You are standing on the furthermost point of Europe—those bleak Pillars of Hercules to be seen upon them (fewer than you see on the hills of Inverness or Ross), but dotted at wide intervals with towns glittering white in the sun, are in Andalusia, and far in the distance is the famous Bay of Cadiz ; but those black mountains close at hand are Africa, their gloomy aspect and clinging mists according with vague preconceived ideas of that land of darkness. Art is still aiding nature, which had already done so much, in making or keeping Gibraltar a great fortress. Coming into the harbour, and being stared at in front and on both sides by cannon, standing at every angle and elevation, here from batteries built of enormous strength, and there from holes cut in the rock, and communicating with "galleries" in the very bowels of the mountain, it seems impossible that any moving thing could approach unwelcomed without being overwhelmed with destruction. But there are manifest signs of alertness in appointing the Rock, which was once accessible may some day be rendered impotent by the advances of science. Not only have Armstrong guns almost everywhere supplanted the old artillery, but the mounting of these on the ordinary plan has been lately stopped, with the intention, it is understood, of introducing the Moncrieff or pit system. There is a talk also to the effect that the increased power of artillery would enable some of the batteries to be enfiladed from a point on Spanish soil called "the Queen's chain," and that alterations to ward off that danger will soon be entered upon. The view of the Rock from the Mediterranean or southern side, where nature has provided sufficient defences, realises all previous conceptions of the stern grandeur of the place, and suggests that it was designed to act as the gate to one of the great water highways of the world—from which the transition is easy to the conclusion that none are so well qualified to keep the gate as those who are at present in possession. In the town of Gibraltar itself, it is not easy to find any expression or indication of wounded national feeling in regard to the British occupation ; and if it be said that the people of Gibraltar feel a benefit from the occupation in the expenditure of a large sum of British money on what is implied in the maintenance of a garrison of 6,000 or 6,000 men—and therefore cannot be expected to feel as other Spaniards feel, it has also to be said that they, and they alone, daily witness and feel whatever there is of humiliation. It is part of their daily life. The street (for there may be said to be only one) of Gibraltar is wonderfully rich in human nature, and it is full—the handsome Spanish men, wasting in sloth and trifling the splendid physical gifts which nature has unworthily bestowed on them ; the dark-eyed, melancholy Spanish women, passing slowly out and in at the church doors ; the pushing and roguish-looking Greeks ; the Jew, dirty, despised, and prosperous ; the Turk, with his handsome face, dignified gait, and the dress which the untravelled associate with the idea of a Sultan or Caliph, but often made incongruous and ludicrous by carrying in his hand a fowl or a fish for sale or home consumption—all go to make up a striking though imperfect epitome of Europe, Africa, and Asia. But the predominating element is British—the very names of the streets are English ; almost everything seems to be designed for the supply of English wants and tastes ; English men or English horses are made way for by the crowd ; the union-jack is floating over all, and "God save the Queen" is sounding from the parade-ground. This the Spaniards of Gibraltar have to see and bear—

"Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
They see the lords of human-kind pass by."

But they see also that these lords have defiance only for their enemies, and that they seek to lord it over no man nor territory beyond the barren rock, which is trodden only by themselves.

In the Mediterranean, the voyagers eastwards soon and for long intervals lose sight of land, and so lose an object of much interest and of great use in conversation. But even the sea and the sky are new, and the internal resources are considerable ; whilst the contrast between the scene and our own employments are often amusing and even striking. Rushing through the Mediterranean, under the brilliant star-light of the south, and in a temperature higher than a Scotch July, we hear suddenly rise from a chorus of young ladies, "Yo banks and braes o' bonnie Doon." Then comes Sunday morning, and, just as we are bowling along past the piratical shores of Tunis, where we can almost see the ruins of Carthage, a Bible and prayer-book are laid on the union-jack, spread over the capstan. All hands, crew and passengers alike, are mustered aft ; the captain reads the English Church service, and a congregation of nearly 300 of all ranks and kindred kneel on the deck, and send up prayers both for loved ones at home and for those that go down to the sea in ships. The scene was one better fitted than more ordinary church-going to impress on the mind the good and beauty of assembling ourselves together.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

TO MERCHANTS, BAZAAR AND STOREKEEPERS, &c.,

The largest Manufactory in Europe for all descriptions of Fancy Leather Works in all Colours.

Several New Patterns in Sporting Goods, Dog Collars from 3s. per dozen, Plated Watch Guards, Dog Leaders, Purses, Letter Cases, Bags, Leggings, Gaiters, Sporting Tackle, &c.

SEND FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE SAMPLES OF VARIOUS GOODS.

A. DAVIS & Co.,
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PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought-Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superio to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 28th July, 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London ; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

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Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16 "
3	do.	1/11 5/8 "
2	do.	1/11 9/16 "
1	do.	1/11 1/2 "
On demand		1/11 7/16 "
On Scotland		1/11 7/16 "

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1/11 7/16

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4 "
Do.	12	do. 5 "
Do.	24	do. 6 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. J. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James F. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Heiland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
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HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the Country Bank, London, also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows :—

12 Months	6 per cent per annum.
6 "	5 do. do.
4 "	3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank allows on Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1869.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

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TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

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3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Load and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vice-, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for Joints are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand very small travelling phaeton, with a pair of small ponies and a set of brown harness. Also, a Bay's saddle.

Also,

A second-hand office shigram.

Just landed ex Malabar.

A Mahogany square Piano, by Broadwood & Sons.
To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A new English-built cab buggy, on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft, to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence, by Nease, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand Dog-carts.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built phaeton-body, with moveable driving box.

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2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton, painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain, by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with movable head.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

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1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth, painted dark blue, Collins' patent axles, leather dash and side wings